FIRST EDITION.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Business Men Meeting their Reverses Manfully.

THE CITY UNDER MILITARY RULE.

Incendiaries Caught in the Act of Setting Fires.

10,000 WORKING GIRLS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Losses to Massachusetts Insurance Companies.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS ON THE FIRE.

Relief Committees Forming in all the Principal Cities.

QUIET RESTORED.

BOSTON, November 12.—The streets are now perfectly quiet. Two hundred and fifty mounted soldiers patrol the streets, and no one not having official authority from the Commandant is permitted to pass the lines of infantry.

THIEF SHOT.

One man who attempted to enter a store on Winter street, and who refused to leave after being repeatedly ordered away, started to run when about to be arrested, and was shot by one of the guards and quite severely wounded.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

The arrangements for finally squelching the fires are now regarded as nearly perfect. Unless some villainy or some change in the weather occurs to cause another outbreak in some unexpected quarter, it is probable that there will be no more damage to life and property. At points where persons are known to have been burned the rules are being coaled with water preparatory to digging out the corpses of the victims. On the south side of Washington street, where the spread of the fire has most been dreaded, hose are extended in readiness for any emergency. Immense piles of coal at the Russia wharf, about five hundred tons, are still afire, and will probably burn for several days.

The city authorities have granted dry goods merchants the privilege of using the Common as a repository for such of their property as was saved, and to erect shanties and other structures for temporary use.

REPORTED HANGING OF AN INCENDIARY.

It was rumored that last night a man attempted to set fire to the gas house near the Charlestown bridge, and was seized by the infuriated crowd and hung to a lamp post.

BURIED ALIVE.

Three men were buried in the ruins of the fallen wall on Washington street, leaving their heads visible. A few of the crowd attempted to rescue them, but unsuccessfully, and in a few moments the remaining portion of the wall fell and buried them out of sight.

INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.

Six men were arrested this morning in the northern part of the city, a mile or two from the burned district. They were caught in the act of firing buildings. The military are still on duty.

NEEDY WORKING GIRLS.

Ten thousand working girls are said to be thrown out of employment by the fire, and their needs are urgent.

BUSINESS MEN AT WORK.

There is no feeling of despondency in Boston, but a disposition everywhere manifested by our business men to meet their reverses manfully and conquer them.

At a meeting of the Shoe and Leather Association to-day, Joseph Cumings, President, a committee was appointed to secure from the city government the Fort Hill property, now vacant of buildings, on which to erect warehouses and resume business.

THE POST OFFICE.

It is understood that Postmaster Burt is endeavoring to make some arrangement with the trustees of the old South church to allow it to be temporarily used as a post office until the new office on Devonshire street is completed.

DRY GOODS HOUSES RESUMING.

Many large dry goods houses burned out have already opened in new quarters.

OPENING STREETS.

The work of opening passages through the the streets of the burned district was renewed with vigor to-day, at least one thousand laborers being engaged.

DIGGING OUT SAFES.

Nearly all the fire engines have been withdrawn, except those employed in cooling the ruins, beneath which safes are buried, which are being dug up all over the region swept over by the flames. The safes of the Home Insurance Company and heirs of the Simmons' estate have been opened, and their contents found in good condition.

SEARCHING FOR BODIES.

Exploring parties are now at work in various localities, clearing away ruins and searching for the bodies of missing firemen. The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 are looking for the body of their assistant foreman, who disappeared on Sunday morning, and a gang of men are at work among the ruins of Weeks & Cotter's store, in search of the bodies of men supposed to be there.

BARROOMS CLOSED.

At noon to-day all the barrooms were closed by order of the Mayor.

MILITARY RULE.

The military guard, forming a cordon around the burnt district, has been increased, and no person is allowed to pass without a permit as follows:

"BOSTON, November 12. — Pass the bearer within the lines. By command of Brig. Gen. J. S. Burrill. Signed H. Moore, A. A. G."

Military rule is a precautionary measure by request of the Mayor.

MEETING OF INSURANCE ADJUSTERS.

A preliminary meeting of insurance adjusters of the leading American and English companies was held at the Revere House this evening. The meeting was organized by the choice of E. J. Bassett, of the Ætna, of Hartford, Chairman, and J. H. E. Bowers, of the North British, Secretary. Thirty-six companies were represented. No definite action was taken. It was thought best to appoint committees to settle all the various classes of risks. The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

MEETING OF LEGISLATURE CALLED.

At a meeting of the Governor and Executive Council this afternoon, the Legislature was ordered to meet next Tuesday.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE BANKS.

The following official statement in regard to the Boston banks was forwarded to-day:

Boston, November 12.—To Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington:—Seven National Banks were burned out by the fire. All have recovered their cash assets, and will immediately resume business. I have met the Presidents of the leading banks to-day, and agree that the total loss will not exceed one half their surplus of twelve millions dollars. An excellent feeling prevails.

JOHN J. KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ALL QUIET.

All is quiet to-night. A strong military patrol guards all approaches to the burnt district. The city is still in darkness, gas not having been let on. The weather is thick, and rain is falling.

NOTES IN A SAFE DESTROYED.

The only bank that failed to settle at the clearing house to-day was the Freeman's. The bonds, gold and money of this bank were found in the safe all right, but the notes were destroyed. This caused a temporary suspension, but the bank resumed business at noon to-day.

INSURANCE COMPANIES TO PAY IN FULL.

The Boston mutual insurance companies will all pay in full, and the average payments will reach fifty per cent.

RAINING.

A considerable quantity of rain fell last night and to-day.

NO AMUSEMENTS.

The night passed quietly. The theatres were all closed. Strong military patrols were continued to-day.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

The fact that incendiaries are about is manifested by an attempt made last night to fire the stable of North Foster, on Dudley street, Boston Highlands. The staples were broken off the stable door, and hay stuffed into the ceiling and set on fire. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it made much progress, and was extinguished.

Another incendiary fire in the rear of the dwelling house No. 27 Conant street was also put out with little damage. Last evening several men and boys were discovered piling wood against a wooden dwelling house on Bruce street, and had kindled a fire, when the police arrived and arrested several of the ruffians. Two-thirds of the ring leaders escaped, but they are well known to the police.

INSURANCE.

LONDON, November 12.—The insurance London companies upon property in the burnt district of Boston is $2,509,000. A commission is to be sent to Boston by the London companies to investigate the original cause of the progress of the conflagration, as the subjects of general importance to insurance interests.

BOSTON, November 12.—The insurance companies, at a meeting to-day, appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and request him to call an extra session of the Legislature, with the view of preserving their charters and keeping the insurance business at home.

A table relating to insurance gives the number of companies doing business in Boston at ninety-five, which includes twenty companies admitted since the publication of the report of the Insurance Commissioner. The total amount of capital of the companies is $38,025,900. The companies having a small amount at risk and last admitted will pay the amount of their policies in full. The Boston companies will pay in twenty to one hundred per cent., or an average of fifty per cent. of the amount of their sources, gives approximate figures of the amount at risk by the companies named:

North American, Philadelphia	$ 1,200,000
Royal, London	1,500,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	150,000
Home, New York	750,000
Continental, New York	600,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	500,000
State of Pennsylvania	275,000
American, Philadelphia	500,000
Black River, Watertown	87,000
Niagara, New York	32,000
Germania, New York	400,000
Republic, New York	200,000
Peoples, Worcester	700,000

NEW YORK, November 12.—The *Spectator* furnishes the following list of losses of Massachusetts insurance companies:

American, Boston	$ 1,000,000
Bay State, Worcester	200,000
Boston, (half suspended)	700,000
Boylston, Boston, (suspended)	800,000
City of Boston, (suspended)	1,200,000
Equitable, Provincetown, (suspended)	
Exchange, Boston, (suspended)	250,000
Faneuil Hall, Boston, (suspended)	
Firemen's, Boston	50,000
First National of Worcester, (suspended)	2,500,000
Gloucester, (suspended)	
Howard, Boston, (suspended)	
Lawrence, Boston, (suspended)	1,800,000
Merchants, Boston, (suspended)	2,000,000
National, Boston (suspended)	
Neptune, Boston (suspended)	1,000,000
People's, Worcester	500,000
Prescott, Boston (suspended)	
Shoe and Leather Dealers, Boston, (suspended)	
Springfield	250,000
Suffolk, Boston, (suspended)	1,000,000
Washington, Boston	1,000,000
Dorchester Mutual	140,000
Mechanics' Mutual	1,300,000
Massachusetts Mutual	1,200,000
Merchants and Farmers	500,000
Quincy Mutual	400,000
Union Mutual	1,200,000

The Standard Company of this city, which was reported suspended, is perfectly solvent, having assets after paying all its Boston losses of $270,000, and continues business as usual.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

LONDON, November 12.—All the London morning papers comment on the Boston fire, and express sympathy for the sufferers. They attribute the calamity to the bad management of the fire department policy and the municipal authorities.

The *Standard* says: The Boston fire is a scandal to civilization, and shows a most inefficient city government. It compares the small London fire brigade and the narrow, crooked streets and alleys of this city, where fires seldom get beyond the building wherein they originate, to the thousands of undisciplined firemen, huge granite structures, and open places in Boston. There, it says, the best portion of the city was destroyed for the want of good management to prevent the progress of the flames, which were finally stopped by the use of gunpowder.

RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12.—The following telegram was forwarded to-day:

Treasury Department, Washington, Nov. 12.—To General B. F. Butler and Thomas Russell, Collector at Boston: The President authorizes me to say that every possible means of relief and all will be afforded to the citizens of Boston by the Government, and should circumstances appear to demand action by Congress, such action will be recommended by him.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Yesterday's Relief Committee met this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, and adjourned to await further information from Boston.

A telegram from the President of the San Antonio Board of Trade was received, asking for particulars of the Boston fire.

Wm. E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday telegraphed to the Mayor of Boston, Wm. Gaston: "All New York is in sympathy with you. What can we do for you?" and to day received the following reply:

Thanks for your sympathy and kind offer of assistance. The fire is now fully under control. But few dwelling houses were burned. A meeting of the Relief Committee will be held this morning, and as soon as the extent of our calamity is ascertained, will communicate with you and inform you of our needs.

WM. GASTON, Mayor.

BALTIMORE, November 12.—At a meeting of the citizens to-day, called by the Mayor to take action in aid of the sufferers by the Boston fire, a committee was appointed to ascertain in what manner such aid can be most efficiently rendered, and collect, if needed, such material assistance as is necessary. Resolutions were adopted expressing profound sympathy with the people of Boston.

BOSTON, November 12.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Aid Committee, to-day, Wm. Gray, chairman, read with great emotion a dispatch from Wirt Dexter, chairman of the Relief Association of Chicago, stating that that body had appropriated $100,000 for the relief of Boston, and tendering its deepest sympathy in remembrance of favors tendered to Chicago in its calamity. (Prolonged applause.)

Robert Laird Collyer, of Chicago, telegraphed that a Relief Committee of that city were on their way to Boston.

Governor Perham, of Maine, was present, and tendered the sympathy of that State, with offers of aid from its citizens.

Numerous other cheering reports were made. Naylor & Co., of Liverpool, sent in a check for $5,000, through their Boston house. Jordan, Marsh & Co. donated $10,000 through Chief Damerell, for the benefit of the firemen.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The Board of Trade appointed a committee to-day to take action for the relief of Boston sufferers.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—River 15 feet; stationary. The Rover passed for St. Louis, with six barges of salt. The Sam J. Hale left for New Orleans, loaded deep. The R. R. Hudson left for Wheeling. The tug Croquet passed down with five loaded barges for New Orleans. The propeller Dart, with three loaded produce boats, passed down for the South. She will take another boat below here.

CAIRO, November 12.—Arrived—Shannon, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Minnesota, Cincinnati, 2; H. M. Shreve, Memphis, 4; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6; Crescent City, St. Louis, 9. Departed—Jno. F. Tole, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Armadillo, Memphis, 2; Belfast, St. Louis, 4. River fallen 6 inches. Cloudy and cool.

LOUISVILLE, November 12.—River risen 10 inches; 5 feet 10 inches in canal; 3 feet 10 inches in chute. Cloudy and cool. Business moderate. Arrived—Tom Cowan, St. Louis. Departed—Camella, Cincinnati. The barge Valid No. 2, loaded with railroad iron for the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Company, sprung a leak this morning at the shore near the New Albany Railway mills, and sunk. The barge will be a total loss, but the iron will be recovered as soon as the water lowers.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—Arrived—Mary Alice and Richland, New Orleans; New Boston, Northwestern and Lake Superior, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg and Strader, Vicksburg. Departed—Bertram, Keokuk; Belle of Pike, Memphis; Lewis, Vicksburg. River rising slowly. Cloudy and cool.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., November 12.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 36 to 50. River fallen 10 inches. Up—Idlewild, 10 P. M.; Fayette, 2 P. M.; Wild Cat, Coal Hill and Liberty No. 4, with barges, 2 P. M.; B. H. Hunt, 4. Down—Lawrence, 1 A. M.; Edinburg, 8 9; Tarascon, 3; Mary Ament, 5:30; Potonac, 6; Idlewild, 7—all with medium to good trips. Business active.

BY MAIL.

Tuesday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The river is rising rapidly, with 13 feet of water here last evening. . . . The E. R. Hudson brings a fair trip from Pittsburgh, and returns to Wheeling to-day. The Hudson is in complete repair, and was good as new. . . . . The Juniata returned to Pittsburgh, Ohio No. 2 and Pomeroy, and St. James to Maysville—all with fair trips. . . . The Belle Vernon went down to Lawrenceburg last night, where she takes 1,000 bales of hay for Pittsburgh, leaving here for that point to-morrow. . . . Mr. E. Terry shipped as clerk of the Juniata yesterday. . . . The Albion came in with a tow of coal, including Capt. Lew. George's three barges, heretofore reported sunk. Her officers declare the story of the sinking of these barges untrue, and say that she stuck a single barge, but got it off and landed it here in safety.

CAIRO.

Steamboatmen's Convention.

CAIRO, ILL., November 12.—The Steamboatmen's Convention met to-day and effected a temporary organization by electing Captain R. H. Woolfolk, of Louisville, President, and F. C. Findren, of New Orleans, and C. C. Carroll, of Vicksburg, Secretaries. Nearly all of the Western and Southern trades were well represented, and a great amount of business was disposed of. The meeting was harmonious throughout, and action taken on many points of importance to steamboat interests. The recognition of local tariffs was arranged satisfactorily to all concerned. Most of the delegates leave for home to-night, and all have good reason to believe that the result of the Convention will be most beneficial. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. H. Woolfolk; Vice Presidents, Jno. A. Scudder, Wm. J. Kountz, E. P. Leathers, and Thos. Sherlock; Secretary, Isaac M. Mason; Assistant Secretary, B. C. Levi; Treasurer, Wm. Rhodes.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Louisville on Wednesday, December 3d, proximo.

PHILADELPHIA.

Corruption in City Councils Exposed.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—The investigation into the charges of corruption and bribery in City Councils commenced to-day, and so far the testimony shows an amount of venality rivaling that exposed in New York last year. The testimony of a reliable witness, fully corroborated, shows that there was a wood paving ring designed to swindle the city; also that a large sum of money was raised for the purpose of bribing members of Councils to vote for a wood pavement on Broad street; that the affair was concocted and carried on in the office of one of the members of Councils, and that when a member threatened to go back on the whole concern, threats were made to kill him. The testimony, so far as taken, implicates many outsiders. It is believed that those who are causing the affair do so at the risk of their lives, some of those implicated in it being also implicated in the Brooks, Mara and Dougherty affair.

A special dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, of the 12th inst., says: Two of the new boilers recently set up in the place of those which exploded three months ago at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s rolling mill, blew up yesterday afternoon, instantly killing the firemen, James Wallace and Michael O'Mallery, and wounding a number of other persons, three seriously.

THE NASBY LETTERS.

The Result of the Elections.

MR. NASBY INDULGES IN A PROLONGED WAIL.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

CHAPPAQUA,
(Wich is in the State uv Noo York,)
November 7, 1872.

I hev heerd the news; Grant is elected. I acknowledge it. He is the most elected candidate I ever hed any knowledge uv. He is so much elected that the other candidate's vote might, very properly, be put under the head uv scatterin.

The great and good Gr——, wich is to say that sodden old ass Greeley, is profoundly affected—more so than I am. He isnt so much used to bein beaten ez I am, and then he hezent the philosophy to endoor it. He reely hed a noshen that he wuz agoin to be elected. He knowed, he sed, that he hed agin him the trained cohorts uv oppression, but he never feared. There wuz the people. He depended onto the people and the *Triboon*. He felt that he hed personal strength and he hed given it full course to be developed. He hed showed hisself everywhere. No matter about the result in October. In October he wuz embarrassed by lokle tickets. Objectionable men hed ben put upon tickets wich weakened em. But now that the contest wuz narrered down to him and Grant he hed no doubt uv the result. He hed no doubt he hed carried Ohio, Injiana, Illinois, Noo Hampsher, Connecticut, and, ez fur Noo York he wished he hed ez many dollars ez he'd carry Noo York. The only thing that troubled him now wuz the formation uv a cabinet.

And the old lunatic meandered on in this sort uv style till the telegraph come in short and broke his dream. Ohio come fust, Pennsylvany next, Injeany, Illinois, Michigan, Connecticut, Noo Hampsher, each a staggerin blow. I will not dwell on the harrowin scene. We put him weepin to bed at 2 A. M., and I immejitly packed my trunk, puttin into it, in a fit uv absent-mindedness to wich I am subject, sich loose articles uv clothing ez happened to be layin around loose. I shel hev yoose for everything I kin get.

I wuz in a most depressed condition uv mind, and while in that state writ the followin, wich may be uv some comfort to the Democracy who hed longin eyes on Post office and sich. It wuz an outgush uv a broken heart.

A PSALM OF DESPAIR.

Life is a dream, hope a delusion, and expectashun a snare.

Man goeth out in his strength and boasteth wat he will do—he returneth scooped, with his tail-feathers dragglin in the dust.

Wat is a man that he should take pride in hisself—wat is the son uv man that he elevateth his horn.

The ox nips grass and provideth not for it—The horse wanteth not the Postoffis that he may live.

The coney be a feeble folk, but his habits are simple, and he needeth not small change for drinks.

Weeping I wail and wailing I weep.

Mine eyes are arteslan wells—which spouteth brine continually.

In the wilderness abide I—there is no comfort in life.

For the great and good Greeley is beaten and my hopes are busild.

I turned me to Ohio, and Ohio ansers "Grant."

To Injeany we hold out our hands and Injeany sez "Grant."

Illinois we implored and Pennsylvany we entreated, but Illinois and Pennsylvany both say "Grant."

October wuz pizen, but November is pizener.

As November is colder than October, so is the woe which is on us now worse than the woe we encountered then.

We offered em Greeley, but they laft at us.

We took Greeley to our hearts and sed "Lo, we are likebhim."

We invited Sashed Seymour and Blair, and Breckenridge we painted four coats.

And we sed, we are no longer uv the tribe uv Bookannon, we be even ez you are, only more so. But the people frowned and pout.

The Democrat rose in wrath, sayin: Ef I must hev a Republikin, give me Grant and not Greeley.

The Republican sed: Lo Greeley may be yet a Republikin, but his surroundings are not pleasant to the smell. He is with Blair and Seymeur. Kin a man tech pitch and nor be defiled? And he voted for Grant.

Hed we got the Democrats, we shood hev spoiled the enemy.

Hed we got the Republikins, we shood hev conquered and then the camp wood hev bin ours. Then we got neithur but hev.

And the Postoffises are theirs, and the Custom Houses likewise.

The Postmaster will rise merrily in the morn and draw his pay, but he shel not be one uv us.

The Assessor shel warble at his morning pay, but we shel not warble, for pay we shel not draw.

The Custom House officer shel hev horses and chariots, and men servants, but we shel be in rage and shel go on foot.

A vision rises before me.

Lubbock, whose skin is the color uv noo molasses, keeps the Postoffis at the Corners.

Pollock will be Assessor and will vex the righteous.

I shel go back with my throat parched, and without the wherewith to buy an assnager.

I shel go to Bascom and shel say, "Give me, I prey thee, to drink."

And Bascom shel harden his heart and shel stiffen his neck, and shel say, "Like as cash."

His bottles shel bucflled with new whisky and old Bourbon shel he hev in his casks, but I shel be continually dry.

His bottles shel gurgle, but the gurgle thereof shel not be for me, but for the stranger within his gates.

Like the lime-kiln shel my throat be—like the great desert.

And Pugram and Pendlbacker, who wuz to hev stood at the receet of customs, will hev to go to work.

With their hands will they hev to labor, or they will hev nought to eat.

Life in Kentuckey will be uv noavail, for the monotony thereof will be a burden.

The niggers will vote in peace, and their heads will we not dare to bust.

There will be factories at the Corners, and school houses will abound.

There will be school marms with ringlets, and ulgger children shel read.

Railroads will be built and the men uv the North will come among us, and we shel be driven out.

The sound uv the revolver will be no more heard in all the land and the shot-gun will rust.

Maine likker-laws will passed, and the bowel enlivener will no more be poured out.

For Democracy is dead, its chips hez it passed in.

Bookannon it endoored, McClellan it stood Seymour it survived, but Greeley wuz too many for it and it died the death.

We cood go to Ohio, we are weak—carry us." And he answered, saying, "I will," and strateway climbed upon our sheulders.

Wat cood bear sick a burden—wat cood carry so great a load and live?

He hed no strength, and no strength hed we—we tried to carry each other, and we flounder in the ditch by the way-side.

Shood the foolish man ask me, Lo, which wuz the weakest—Greeley or the Democracy? I shood say, Go to—it iz a conundrum—I give it up.

The Jimpson weed faileth in the autumn, but it cometh up in the spring, but we hev fallen, and we shel never rise agin, for we are all ded'd at the root, and the seed is rotten in the pod.

Sampson's hare wuz shingled, and he wuz weak, but it growed agin and he wuz strong.

But ours will not grow agin, for we hev none to grow. Our enemies hev snatched us bald.

Now let me die, for waters uv woe encomhe[ad]ed.

We played our left-bower and our king, but lo, our enemy held the right-bower and the ace, to a four-flush drawed me, but we did not fill, and no stamps hed we to raise em out.

We are cleaned out and nary a stake hev we left.

The treasury will be safe, the tax-gatherer will live, the debt shal be paid, and we shel gnash our teeth.

For Grant shel reign, and Boutwell and Fish and Sherman shel hold up his hands.

The repeaters shel languish, for the law shel be strong, and the Ku Klux shel hunt their holes.

Life is a dream—hope a delousion, and Greeley a snare. Let us die and be at peace.

I shel go home to-morrow. Home! did I say? Alas! I hev no home. Will Deacon Pograin receive me? Will not the despair that will pervade the Corners steel their hearts against me? Heaven grant that they may not hear the news till I git back, and git so settled that they can't dislodge me.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster, but never will be again).

CINCINNATI.

Effects of the Horse Disease—Preparing for Fires.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—The epizootic is still on the increase here. On Seventh, John, Third and Fourth streets the street cars have ceased to run. The Pendleton, Covington and Vine street cars are running, but with reduced forces. The number of drays is very materially reduced. There are a few hack horses yet to be seen, but in them they have wildly-drawn. The transfer and beer wagons are being hauled by oxen.

PREPARING FOR FIRES.

The general impression among our citizens seems to be that if the Boston Fire Department had not been delayed in reaching the locality of the fire by lack of horses, the calamity could have been arrested, and attention has been directed to our own Fire Department, which is badly crippled by the horse disease. Yesterday, Councils requested the Board of Supervisors of the Fire Department to place the department upon an efficient basis, and last night the Board resolved that each captain of the fire companies be instructed to organize, under the direction of an engineer of the department, companies of forty to one hundred men to draw the apparatus to and from fires, the men to be paid for their services.

—William Fogwell, constable at Xenia, Ohio, who was waylaid and shot by Richardson, on October 30, and died on Saturday from the effects of the wound, was buried on Sunday. The funeral was very large. Some two hundred and eighty carriages followed him to his last resting place. Richardson is in jail, and great indignation is felt by the masses of people towards him in that vicinity.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention at Work.

TRYING TO SETTLE THE PRELIMINARIES.

An Animated Morning Session.

THE HON. WM. M. MEREDITH CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

A Model Presiding Officer of the Old School.

PHILADELPHIA MAKES A FLANK MOVEMENT.

Two Hours of Parliamentary Battling.

PITTSBURGH'S INVITATION SARCASTICALLY RECEIVED.

The Convention Captured by the Quaker City.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION APPOINTED.

Democratic Appeals for Half the Offices.

PROBABILITY OF A FULL REPUBLICAN LIST.

The Convention Resting Until To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, November 12, 1872.

All is life and animation here now, and the Capital wears that air of importance peculiar to it on great occasions, when it becomes the center for large gatherings. The people—that is the hotel keepers and tradesmen generally—are jolly over prospective harvests of lucre, and, from all the indications around me, I judge Harrisburg has not lost any of its old time appreciation of the wisdom of that suggestive admonition, "make hay while the sun shines." There seems to have been more than the usual preparations for following out this sage advice, but it is pleasant to note that the preparations have not all been one sided, as heretofore—that there will be some corresponding return of accommodations for what is taken.

THE CROWD IN TOWN.

The city filled up rapidly by the arrival of visitors last night, and on the early trains this morning, and all the hotels are now pretty well filled. A number of members of the Convention and political visitors interested, arrived yesterday, but the great bulk of those here now came in this morning—every train bearing a full load. The importance of the Convention—at least in a political point of view may be judged from the fact that really all the politicians seem to be on hand, but that must not be construed into a conclusion that the body will be captured by them. The "Constitutionals" seem to thoroughly understand what they have been elected for, and as far as my acquaintance extends, and judging further from what I see, I think there never was a finer body of men together in the State. If appearances are not deceptive, the Convention will give ample satisfaction to the people.

THE CURIOSITY SEEKERS.

The visitors, however, are not all composed among the members and the politicians; there are men here from all parts of the State, representing nearly every trade and profession, all apparently attracted by curiosity to witness the opening proceedings of one of the most important gatherings ever witnessed in Pennsylvania. After the Convention has been organized, their curiosity doubtless will have been satisfied, and they can go home to enjoy with a keener zest, the daily Convention record in the newspapers.

REPUBLICANS WIDE AWAKE.

It was hardly to be expected that the preliminaries of such a large gathering could be satisfactorily arranged without a caucus—that "wheel within a wheel," so dear to the general American politician. But, there were rumors yesterday, as was telegraphed you, that a large number of the Republican members of the Convention were opposed to any caucus, and would not participate. A number of prominent members were particularly named as opposed to a caucus, but I could not authoritatively learn what truth the rumors contained, and I am half inclined to think that these rumors so industriously circulated were dodges—but not Republican ones. I judge it would have been very agreeable to the Democrats for the Republicans to have gone into the Convention with a caucus, without any settled programme. A great many Republicans seemed to take this view of the case, and notice accordingly was given for a general Republican caucus this morning, and at the appointed time there was a full turnout, every delegation, so far as I could hear, being fully represented.

THE CAUCUS ORGANIZED.

Among those participating in the assemblage were the Republicans who had been reported as unfriendly to it. Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Harrisburg, presided, and there was general harmony. The question in reference to officers for the Convention first came up, when Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and Hon. W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, were named. The votes resulted in 44 for Meredith and 16 for Armstrong. For Secretary Hon. D. S. Imbrie, of Beaver, received 43 votes, and Hon. D. L. Rogers, of McKean, 17 votes. The nominations of Messrs. Meredith and Imbrie were then made unanimous.

A STRAIGHT-OUT TICKET FAVORED.

A discussion then ensued in relation to the number of additional officers and their salaries. The almost unanimous feeling of the caucus was that the remaining officers should be Republicans—that nothing but a straight-out Republican ticket should be nominated. A proposition was received, or rather an appeal made by the Democrats, to divide the offices, on the ground that the Convention was not a partisan affair, but the magnanimity of this specious offer was not appreciated, and failed to receive favorable consideration. Republicans seemed to think they had no favors to ask of the other side and certainly had none to render. After the matter had been very freely discussed, a committee was appointed to consider the matter and report to a meeting in the evening as to the number of officers necessary, and the compensation to which each should be entitled. The caucus then adjourned, the hour for the meeting of the Convention being near at hand.

ASSEMBLING AT THE HALL.

Shortly before noon the Hall of the House of Representatives became the centre of attraction, and in a short time was crowded almost to suffocation—at least in that part assigned for spectators. The delegates fared somewhat more comfortably, as ample arrangements had been made for their accommodation. When the members had all gathered, an idea of the personel of the Convention could be had, and it certainly was in every way favorable. The members seemed to be generally men of intellect and culture, and in every way worthy to represent the great "Keystone" in such an assemblage. Their demeanor was courteous and dignified, and in no instance in the subsequent proceedings,—exciting though they were at times—was the limit of gentlemanly propriety overstepped.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The proceedings, which were inaugurated just at noon, were of an exceedingly impressive character. At the designated hour, Hon. Frank B. Jordan, Secretary of State, stepped upon the platform and called the delegates to order. He then recited in detail the provisions of the Act authorizing the Convention, after which he submitted the returns of the elections at which delegates were chosen, and then read the Proclamation of Gov. Geary, in which was announced the names of those who had been duly chosen. As the names of these gentlemen were called, each responded—showing a full attendance.

THE OPENING PRAYER.

The Rev. Dr. Strong, of the Second Presbyterian church, Harrisburg, was then called upon and made an impressive prayer, referring to the grave and important duties before them, to the hopes of the people all over the State which centered upon their deliberations, to the high expectations which were everywhere entertained, of their labors, and invoking the richest gifts of Divine wisdom and grace and earnestness in the right, that their proceedings might be characterized by justice, and harmony, and foresight, and might be fruitful of the highest good to their beloved Commonwealth.

PERMANENT PRESIDENT CHOSEN.

The next business in order was the selection of a permanent President.

Hon. William Darlington, of West Chester, as this order was announced, arose and said that at the request of many friends, he had the honor of nominating for Permanent President of the Convention, the Hon. William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia.

The nomination was received with expressions of approbation on all sides, during which the

Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Allegheny, seconded it.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., (Democrat) of Allegheny, moved to make the election of Mr. Meredith unanimous, which was carried.

Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Harrisburg, then moved that Hon. William Darlington, of West Chester, and Hon. George W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, members of the Convention of 1838, be deputed to conduct the President elect to the chair. Carried.

The gentleman named having performed that duty the appearance of Mr. Meredith on the platform was hailed with applause, after which the Convention settled for

A LENGTHY INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The gentleman honored, paused a moment after the applause had subsided, and then with deliberation remarked:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for this mark of your confidence. I shall need your aid in discharging the duties of the office, and I ask the forbearance of the Convention if I should fail, unintentionally, into error."

That was all; and it was the first sensation of the day. The members for a moment could hardly realize that the speaker had concluded, and was benignly smiling upon them and serenely awaiting their pleasure to continue business. The general expectation was that the inaugural would contain a chapter on Constitutional Reform, in general, and the Convention called to do that work in particular,—an expectation that was sustained principally from the fact that all the members seemed running over, surcharged, electrified,—in fact up to the boiling point on the subject. They descended finally from their heighth of surprise by which time

THE AFFABLE PRESIDENT

had glided gracefully into the duties of the position. He is a model presiding officer, and was not long in evidencing that he was thoroughly master of the parliamentary situation. He is quick, cool, courteous and dignified, but firm in the maintenance of the niceties of rules and order, and parliamentary law. The delegates who had supposed he was to be merely an animated appendage to the Convention, soon discovered their mistake,—they found Ohio represented with the spirit of a thorough, careful, and perfect presiding officer. He was able to take care of himself, and of the President's part is a Convention. He tolerated no nonsense; the magnificent wave of the hand with which he dispensed with the suggestions of an officious clerk, was superb, and one of the richest episodes of the proceedings. His personal appearance is striking. He is a hatty looking old gentleman, with close cropped hair, brilliant eye, stiff standing collar, closely buttoned coat, and carries a courteous and high-bred air. He is evidently a man of the traditional old school.

The Presidential sensation having calmed down, the Convention was ready for business. The first item in order was the

SWEARING IN OF THE DELEGATES

who took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge their duties with fidelity. The settlement of the rules of order next created considerable discussion, during which time a number of motions were made.

Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, wanted the rules of the House of Representatives adopted.

Hon. Wm. Darlington favored the adoption of the rules of the Convention of 1838.

Finally, a motion was carried to lay the matter on the table,—the Convention to be governed by general parliamentary law until suitable rules could be prepared.

THE CHIEF CLERKSHIP.

Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, now passed up to the desk a resolution providing that D. S. Imbrie, of Beaver, be chosen Chief Clerk of the Convention.

The Chair decided the resolution out of order, as the Convention had taken no action creating such an officer. He, however, submitted the question to the Convention as to whether the resolution should be received. The ayes were 44, nays 52. So the resolution was not received.

COURTESY TO THE DEMOCRATS.

A contest for a seat was then brought up as a question of priviledge. Benjamin Temple of Philadelphia, contested the seat of Rufus E. Shapely in the Third District. As the contest was between two Democrats, it was referred to the Democratic Delegates at Large according to the spirit of the Convention act. The Democrats accepted this as magnanimous and as the Republican members were glad to get rid of the troublesome question there was harmony all around.

PHILADELPHIA TACTICS.

Philadelphia now made its flank movement to capture the Convention. The attack had been generally anticipated, and when it came there was a general rustle. It came when

Hon. Wm. E. Littleton, of Philadelphia, offered the resolutions of invitation from the Councils of Philadelphia, in which a promise was made—in case the invitation was accepted—to have a hall ready in fifteen days' notice.

Hon. Linn Bartholomew, of Pottsville, offered a resolution accepting the invitation, and directing that Councils be forthwith notified.

A motion was made to postpone but was defeated by a vote of 57 ayes to 78 nayes.

THE THICKEST OF THE FIGHT.

The fight then commenced in earnest but from the first it was apparent which way the tide would turn. The Philadelphians had the matter too well arranged for defeat. All their plans were carefully laid, and as they came up every time with a steady majority of 25 to 30 it was not hard to see that they had the "handle of the jug."

The opponents of removal fought as well as they could under the circumstances, and for two hours used every hold in Parliamentary law to change a result that seemed inevitable. Amendments as thick as snow flakes were offered and as regularly voted down.

PITTSBURGH EPITOMIZED.

Hon. D. N. White, of Allegheny, spoke strongly against taking such snap judgment, and said that other places had as good claims as Philadelphia. An invitation equally as cordial and generous was on the way from Pittsburgh, and the Convention might as well go there.

A voice—"Smoky Hollow."

The discussion was too warm for our representatives to properly rebuke this finendo upon the fair fame of our goodly city and it was allowed to pass.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward opposed immediate action in reference to a removal. He thought the first duty of the Convention was to map out its work, appoint its committees, and then if deemed advisable go to Philadelphia after the holidays.

A GASTRONOMIC VIEW.

Hon. Henry G. Smith, of Lancaster opposed, the removal out and out. He thought it would be an entirely too costly proceeding to the State. The business of Convention would not be promoted, but delayed by removing to Philadelphia. There would be too much wining and dining; it was a shrewd device of Philadelphia delegates to "kill two birds with one stone"; to get home so they could attend to their business and the Convention too. The result of a removal would be the Convention and committees would be often without a quorum.

VICTORY FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The debate waxed warm for a couple of hours, when finally all the amendments were voted down, and

Hon. Franklin B. Jordan, of Philadelphia, offered, as a compromise, a resolution that the invitation to Philadelphia be accepted, and all sessions of the Convention, after the first of January, 1873, be held in that city.

This compromise was adopted by a vote of 96 to 33. So Philadelphia conquered, and the excitement measurably subsided.

Hon. Wayne McVeigh then offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine to report the number of officers necessary and fix their compensation.

THE DEMOCRATIC OLIVE BRANCH.

Mr. Mc

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1872.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113¾.

SUCH of the Liberal Republican journals as are trying to fly the free trade kite, now that election is over, are very bluntly informed by the New York *Tribune* that they must not depend on its aid. It tells them that the tariff question is likely to be thoroughly canvassed in 1876, but that it is untimely to raise it now. We join the *Tribune* in the view that the people have pretty effectually disposed of that question for the present.

THE *Post*, with an ugly snarl at us, endorses our view that cities should be prevented from contracting debts, unless provision is made for interest and the payment of principal in a given time. All this would be entirely proper, were it not for the mistaken opinion of the *Post* editor that he had somewhere found that idea in some ancient fountain of political economy. It really seems, of late, as though the *Post* were in a perpetual state of alarm lest it should say something that would harmonize with modern ideas. It need not be nervous, as when it does happen to be sensible, it is always under a hallucination that the idea belongs to a century past. But even with this qualification, it rarely knows anything about current affairs.

THE Boston fire burned over sixty-five acres, consumed about nine hundred and ninety-four houses and buildings, and occasioned a loss of $100,000,000. The Chicago fire began at nine o'clock on Sunday evening, (October 8, 1871,) and burned till midnight, Monday, lasting twenty-seven hours. The value of the property destroyed, including buildings, merchandise and household property, was $193,000,000. The fire burned over an area of about four miles in length, and an average of two-thirds of a mile in breadth, destroying 17,450 buildings, and rendered 98,000 persons houseless. The property destroyed was insured for $100,000,000; the losses claimed amounting to about $4,000,000 less. Of the sum due, $37,000,000 has been paid, and there is a fair prospect of $12,000,000 more, if some companies are not overwhelmed by the great fire in Boston. The loss of life was happily small in Chicago, and the generosity of the world enabled the local committee to disburse more than $2,000,000 in relief.

THE Boston fire has brought into prominence the danger of Mansard roofs in crowded cities. Even what were called fire proof buildings in Boston, so great was the rage for Mansards in that city, were capped with wooden boxes, put on for purposes of ornament. It is believed that but for these, the fire might have been brought under control very speedily, but the height of the buildings, and the inflammable character of the topmost stories, prevented the firemen from reaching them effectively, and contributed to the spread of the flames. The result is seen in a devastated city, and a loss of $100,000,000 from the capital of the country. Another lesson is, that if enough inflammable buildings are scattered among others that under ordinary circumstances might be called fire proof, a heat may be created, of such intensity as to melt down the finest and most substantial buildings that can be erected. Before such furnace blasts of heat as were created by the Boston fire, iron columns twisted and melted, and granite blocks were reduced to powder. Safety from fire can only be thoroughly secured by compelling all the buildings of a city to be constructed with reference to protection from the devouring element.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The plans of those interested in prearranging the work and officers of the Constitutional Convention, did not seem to carry very smoothly yesterday. Hon. Wm. M. Meredith was promptly and unanimously elected permanent chairman, but a resolution declaring Mr. Imbrie the chief clerk of the Convention, was refused consideration. This was in the face of caucus action the night before. It is possible that the caucus only contemplated the name being brought before the Convention after the usual method, and the Convention may have acted only with reference to the irregularity practiced.

From the outgivings of the first session we incline to the view that the Convention will be largely non-partisan in its appointments as well as deliberations. While we fully appreciate the fact that the Republican predominance in the Convention should be attended by their receiving a large proportion of the appointments, we will exceedingly regret if matters should take on a partisan aspect. Yet much of the danger in this direction arises from the impolitic action of the Democracy, who, despite the fact that they would have been accorded a fair share of the offices, sought to capture the lion's share, by the artifice of championing Meredith for permanent Chairman. This little game has led to considerable feeling, and will probable result in their having less consideration in the distribution of offices than they might otherwise have received. These apart, and we judge there will be but little partizanship displayed. We certainly hope that all will be conducted in the calm, dispassionate spirit which should mark such a Convention.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

In less than a month, Congress will have assembled, and the work of national legislation have commenced. This fact brings up the thought, that with the close of the short term in March next, those who were elected this fall will come forward, and we shall have much new element in the highest legislative body of the nation. The Senate will probably not be very materially changed in its composition. Mr. Trumbull, indeed, will no longer haunt its halls, and we shall thus be rid of one of the most specious but disingenuous and unworthy of the tricksters who have affected to play a great part and have ignobly failed. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz will openly take their places with the minority during the time that is left them. But the strong leaders of the majority will mostly remain. Mr. Conkling—unless, indeed, he should choose to accept a place of still greater responsibility—will continue to adorn that high forum with his polished and trenchant eloquence. Mr. Morton will be there with his robust and masculine force. Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Anthony and others of the strong and judicious men of the Senate will remain. Senators Cameron and Scott, of this State, each in their way, will wield great influence. Mr. Wilson is transferred to the Vice President's chair, and Massachusetts will probably send Mr. Boutwell in his place, unless he should be pursuaded to remain at the head of the Treasury Department.

The House of Representatives embodies as much talent, and men as really great as does the Senate. Some of the most versatile men in Congress,—as Ben. Butler, are in the House. There are others of real grasp and statesmanlike power. Beginning with Maine, Speaker Blaine, whose conspicuous talents and sagacious statesmanship are recognized throughout the land, returns for his sixth term, and is accompanied by excellent associates. Mr. Poland, of Vermont has served in the Senate, and is a solid and influential representative. Massachusetts, always sending a strong delegation, will in the next Congress surpass herself. Mr. Dawes, whose wise counsel and faithful services are invaluable, takes the lead. The presence of Judge E. Rockwood Hoar is a matter of special congratulation. He is known to all the people as the late Attorney General of the United States and as one of the purest and ablest men in public life. William Whiting, who was Solicitor of the War Department during the war and is a lawyer of the first rank, adds strength to the representation, while Samuel Hooper and George F. Hoar are wisely returned. The gain of Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, is one of the special prizes of the late election. He belongs to that high class of earnest, conscientious, statemanlike thinkers and actors who combine lofty and noble conceptions with the most practical methods, and his influence in the House, both progressive and conservative, will be exceedingly salutary. From New York, such men as Wm. A. Wheeler, Ellis H. Roberts, Freeman Clarke, General Woodford and others, improves the grade of her representation. This State returns Judge William D. Kelley and Glenni W. Schofield, two of the most valued members of the House. The Ohio delegation is weakened by the loss of Judge Bingham and Judge Shellabarger, the former of whom was one of the finest speakers in the House and the latter a cool, calm, weighty man who, with little show, carried great power. But Gen. Garfield returns, and he is sufficient to give distinction to any State representation. We may also make particular mention of Goodlove S. Orth and Wm. Williams of Indiana, John A. Kasson of Iowa, and Horace Maynard of Tennessee. The Democrats will also have some marked men in both branches, though several of their best, as Mr. Kerr of Indiana, are beaten. The Forty-third Congress will thus be as strong in ability and character, as it will be overwhelming in its Republican majority.

MANAGEMENT OF CRIMINALS.

A visit to the workhouse on Saturday last developed before us, not only the system of management adopted by those who control that institution, but also the general scope of their plans, and their wishes as to the future development of building, forms of employment, and legislative enactment for its benefit. Of the various items brought to our attention, we can speak of some commendably, of others not. The interior management of the institution can only be spoken of favorably, as every part is cleanly, order is maintained, the prisoners are healthy, and employment is given to all.

The rule is that of kindness; no harsh measures are employed,—confinement and low diet being all that is resorted to to bring the most refractory to terms. It is proposed to build a new wing for female prisoners next year, which is right and proper. It is also proposed to give more variety to the labors of prisoners, although barrel making is found to be remunerative. We also approve the suggestion of the managers that prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment be sent there. The objection alleged against this is, that it will interfere with the prosperity of the Penitentiary. This should not be the case, as if the Work House can be made nearly, or quite self-sustaining with only short term imprisonments, the Penitentiary ought to be more than self-sustaining, with its long term imprisonments. So that to sentence those to the Work House who have, say three years to serve, ought not to affect the prosperity of the Penitentiary.

In several other directions, however, we fancy the zeal of our friends the managers has carried them too far. There is a mingling of right and wrong in the suggestion that two persons guilty of the same offence should receive the same penalty. But where the surrounding circumstances differ, these must necessarily be taken into account. The managers also look with disfavor on thirty day commitments, because they are unprofitable. Two weeks are consumed in many cases in getting the recruit into good working condition. During the remaining two weeks of his sentence, he cannot make enough to clear the county of expense in his case. We think, however, the managers are clearly right where they ask that in cases of re-commitment, the double term of sixty or more days be given.

The more important suggestions of the managers are those which relate to the new wing. They think that if the one mill tax, now applied to sustenance, were diverted to the building fund, that they can carry on the operations of the Institution, and build the new wing without additional expense to tax payers of the county. This being possible, we presume there can be no solid objection to the erection of a new building, as proposed. The mere suggestion of the possibility of accomplishing this, shows very clearly how nearly remunerative the institution is at present. We believe the Claremont work house has already practically solved the question whether it is possible to so conduct such institutions as to make them self supporting. The philosophy of its management simply is, to keep the inmates in good health, to furnish employ requiring only a low grade of skill, and to furnish proper incitements to diligence and activity. This has been successfully done. Barrel making is the principal employment, it being simple, and at the same time profitable. Add to this that the manual labor it involves is promotive of health, and we see its full advantage. Fire brick is made at the institution, and laundry work done; thus by the proper selection of employment, the advantage of the prisoners, and the prosperity of the institution are guaranteed.

The Managers are so desirous of reforming the prisoners that they are anxious to substitute something in place of the pardoning power, asking that the latter be abolished. We fully sympathize with their reformatory ideas, but do not think that the pardoning power should be entirely abrogated. It is an open question whether it should be centred in the hands of the Governor. We are all inclined to favor a Court of Pardons, to be composed of a number of our best citizens, before whom all applications for pardon shall be made, a majority vote to determine the matter, but so long as it is possible that there may be exceptional cases where a pardon is the only remedy possible, so long do we favor the maintenance, in some form of the pardoning power. Moreover, this does not at all conflict with what the managers seek,—a system of merit credits, by means of which a prisoner shall lessen his term of service. The pardoning power is one thing, and the merit system another. All that is needed is a law permitting the shortening of terms of prison service, for good behavior, and in accordance with some settled system, and it can be done. We hope that instead of seeking what is impracticable, a bill will be prepared, and submitted to the Legislature, providing such a system for our Workhouses; but do not seek to have the pardoning power abolished.

As closing these running criticisms we may say that the Work House is a model institution of its kind. It is conducted on wise business principles, the prisoners are humanely treated, and an earnest effort is being made to make it a source of revenue rather than of loss to the tax-payers of the county. Its management is clearly non-political, but humanitarian. We are compelled, of course, to have institutions of the kind, and the great point in the past has been, to make them self-supporting. Now we add to this the reformatory idea, the effort being to send prisoners out in better health, and with improved morals. So far it has been successful, but its future has in it the promise of a larger success than the past has achieved.

EMBALMING.

The Process To-day and of Long-Ago—the Price—A Cheerful Subject.

[From the New York Times.]

At what period of the history of the ancient Egyptians the unnatural practice of embalming the bodies of the dead, and so preventing the natural decomposition of the body, arose it is impossible to say. That it was general in the early days of the Israelites we know from the fiftieth chapter of Genesis, for in the second verse we read: "And Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to embalm his father, and [illegible] embalmed Israel." And again, [illegible] we read: "So Joseph died, being an hundred and ten years old; and they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt." Other sentences point to the custom as being one taken from the Egyptians, and not originating with the Jews. And the word itself is derived from the Egyptain word "balm."

AN INGREDIENT LARGELY USED

in the ancient process. The Jewish method of embalming, however, was not so complete as the Egyptian; and, whereas, in the one case the process only occupied forty days, in the latter it was continued for seventy days. The Jews confined their process to the use of external applications and anointed the body with oil of cedar. The Egyptain process was much more elaborate, and the embalmers were regarded as a sort of sacred persons. According to Herodotus, there were grades of embalming to meet the purses of the bereaved relatives. For the poor, who could afford to pay but little, the body was steeped in a solution of nitre for seventy days. A more expensive mode was the injection into the body of some corrosive fluid, which melted down the interior parts. The most costly proces consists in moving the brain through the nostrils by means of a hook, and filling up the vacuum with spices and medicaments. The intestines were also carefully removed, and

THE BODY FILLED UP WITH MYRRH,

cassia, and other spices. Finally the body was soaked in a solution of nitre for seventy days, and, after being wrapped in fine tissue, saturated with aromatic gums, which hardened all around, it was consigned to its mummy case, perhaps to appear after the lapse of thousands of years as a somewhat disagreeable object of attraction in the British and other museums. The charge which the embalmers made for this last process would have gladdened the hearts of those who make embalming a profession at the present day. It was one talent, a sum equal to about $1,300. At present the charge for embalming varies from $30 to $200. But the process is not nearly so lasting as that of the ancient Egyptians, although for a long time a body will retain a life-like appearance. Not long ago a young lady died in this city whose parents were in Europe. They had important business to attend to, which prevented their immediate return, and they telegraped to

HAVE THE BODY EMBALMED.

On their return, four months afterwards, the lid of the coffin was removed, and the body was as life-like as when it was first placed in its coffin; the face, hands, and even the finger nails retaining a natural color. The process, however, differs from that of the Egyptians and Jews. At the moment of death the last beat of the heart pumps the blood from the arteries into the veins, leaving the arteries empty; thus, by opening the femoral artery or the artery near the ankle, the enbalming fluid can be injected through the whole body. Solutions of arsenic were formerly used; but latterly more harmless fluids have been employed. One doctor has discovered a compound of innocuous gases, which shall prevent the putrid gases from escaping through, of course, the lasting effects of this process have yet to be tested. The most remarkable instance of enbalming is

THE BODY OF SAN CARLO BORROMEO,

the great Archbishop of Milan, who is said to have been raised several feet from the ground while kneeling before the high altar of the Cathedral, and praying that the terrible plague of 1576 might be stayed. He lies in the crypt of the Cathedral, in a casket of crystal, arrayed in archiepiscopal robes and adorned with the most costly jewels. The face is entirely discolored, but retains a remarkable likeness to the contemporary portraits. In this country the practice of enbalming is on the wane. To sensible people its only advantage consisted in giving people being at a distance or far from their homes an opportunity of looking on their dead relatives, or for transporting bodies in or to hot climates. All this can be done by means of ice. The body when frozen solid immediately after death will take many days to thaw sufficiently to allow of decomposition setting in—from twelve to fifteen days; and, when once frozen, it can be transported without ice to New Orleans or any other hot city, and reach its destination as fresh as when it was despatched.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

How the Election News was Received by President Grant and Friends.

[From the Washington Star of Wednesday.]

Of course there was quite as much interest felt at the White House as elsewhere in the result of the election yesterday, though, from the quiet demeanor of President Grant, few would have supposed that he was one of the two persons most directly concerned in the result. A number of the personal friends of the President, together with members of his official household, were gathered in General Porter's room to receive them. Among those present were Secretary Robeson, Attorney General Williams, Judge Carter, Judge MacArthur, Justice Swayne, Admiral Porter, Governor Cooke, J. R. Jones, U. S. Minister at Brussels, A. R. Solomons, Esq., Col. Webster, Gen. Babcock, Senator Morrill (Me.), Gen. Dent, and others.

General Grant occupied General Porter's seat, while his son, Lieutenant Fred Grant, had a seat near him. Telegrams were brought in almost momentarily, and the excitement in the gathering got up to fever heat as the despatches were read announcing that State after State had shouted in line with colossal Republican majorities; but through the whole enthusiasm the President pulled tranquilly away at his cigar, pausing only to knock the ashes off and ensure a good light. He was by all odds the coolest man in the room. His inquiries and suggestions at various times showed, however, that he was well informed in regard to the political situation in the different States. Several odd incidents occurred to create a laugh. Almost every despatch from the East had the words appended, "Banks defeated by 5,000 majority," and the despatches from other quarters began to have the inevitable item about Banks, varied to say, "Banks reported defeated by 5,000 majority." Finally the iteration was so continuous that when the President read a despatch and the expected words did not appear, it was suggested to him to turn the page over and make sure there was not something about Banks on the other side. Just in the crisis of the excitement, and when all were on the *qui vive* for decisive news from New York, a bulky and most promising looking telegram of several pages was received, directed to President Grant, marked "Deliver immediately." It was torn open instanter, and the semi-circle drew in closer, with bated breath, while the President, after glancing at the opening lines, proceeded, with a twinkle of something very much like fun in the corner of his eye, to read it for the edification of the eager crowd. It was a telegram from a horse doctor out in Duluth, giving the President an elaborate prescription for the treatment of his epizootic horses.

Of course this episode created some fun, and it was voted that the horse doctor had taken rather an opportune time to advertise his remedy for "the prevailing disease." As the dispatches came in from Pennsylvania there were many hits shied off in regard to some of the noted politicians of the State, and there were numerous inquiries about Curtin, and as to whether he had voted yet. The President listened to the badinage with imperturbable face and gave no signs as to just what he thought about this or that man named in the talk. At half-past ten o'clock enough returns having been received to make Grant twenty-eight States and a popular majority of not much under 400,000, the circle separated, feeling that they had got enough for one night.

ROMANTIC.

A Condemned Murderer Changes Clothes With His Wife and Escapes.

(Headersonville, N. C. (Oct. 25), Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

Over 5,000 people were assembled here to-day for the purpose of witnessing the execution of Martin Baynard, one of the murderers of Silas Weston and his three children, but they were doomed to be wofully disappointed. It will be remembered that two criminals have already been executed for this crime. Martin Baynard was also to have suffered the extreme penalty of the law when the other two were hanged, but he was respited from time to time, to be used as a witness against the elder Baynard and another, who were also implicated in this terrible murder, under a statute of this State that provides that a condemned felon can testify as a witness against other parties to the crime. All preparations were made, the scaffold was in readiness and the crowd had been arriving from all quarters for several days to witness the tragedy. During his imprisonment the wife of the condemned man was faithful, constant, and devoted in her attendance upon him. A day did not pass that she was not in his cell for several hours, and, at the last moment, with a heroism worthy of a more noble cause, she saved him from an ignominious death upon the scaffold. The night that was to have been the last of Baynard's earthly existence had arrived, and upon the earnest, tearful and sorrowful entreaty of his wife, the jailer, compassionately allowed her to pass the few remaining hours of his life with him in the cell. Morning broke clear and cold, and already the assembled multitude were astir, eagerly awaiting the arrival of the hour when the executioner and the scaffold would do their terrible work. At 8 o'clock a. m. the woman came to the jail-door to be let out, with her bonnet drawn down over her face and a handkerchief pressed over her mouth, through which her heart-broken sobs burst as the jailer passed her through the outer door of the prison. She walked slowly off with a feeble gait, bowed figure, and wailing pitifully, giving vent to her great grief, and was soon lost to the sight of the gaping guards and mortified spectators. Breakfast time came at 8 o'clock, and the confident and compassionate jailer, with a meal—the last the doomed man was to have eaten—comprised entirely of tempting delicacies, repaired to the cell. The bars were removed and the heavy iron door was swung back, and the jailer entered, when a sight that made him shake like an aspen leaf met his astonished gaze. In the further end of the cell, instead of the condemned man crouched up in a corner, was a woman in her night-clothes. The plates and dishes with the breakfast fell from the jailer's hands to the floor, and were broken in fragments. He tried to speak, but could find no words for utterance, and, as he stood in actual despair, the crouching figure arose and, in the tones of a woman who thinks she has done a praiseworthy action, said, "Well, as Martin is gone, I reckon I had better eat the breakfast," and she forthwith began picking up the scattered portions of the meal. Baynard had escaped in his wife's clothes, and was doubtless by this time far beyond the reach of the county officers. The Sheriff, as soon as apprized of the circumstances, set out in pursuit of the criminal with a posse, but in vain; for, after scouring the country for miles, they returned without their prisoner. The assembled crowd gave expression to their chagrin in various ways, none the least of which was an anxious desire on their part to see the woman hanged in the place of her husband, and, indeed, many of them were firm in the impression that such would be the case. Having come to see "a hanging," they were not particular as to who the victim was, whether guilty or innocent, as long as their morbid curiosity was gratified. It is now believed that Baynard will never be recaptured.

THE HOWLING DERVISHES.

Account of Their Performances—How They Work Miracles.

[Constantinople Cor. of Springfield Republican.]

On the opposite side of the Bosphorus, in Scutari, a city of about 200,000 inhabitants, is enacted, once a week, one of the most peculiar and interesting sights of the East. The room where the dervishes howled was about forty feet square, with a loft on one side for visitors. As we entered we exchanged our shoes for slippers, which were all front—the heel end being omitted. By a skillful management of our feet, we succeeded in dragging them up the stairs leading to the gallery. There were no chairs to sit on, but their place was supplied by sheepskins, with hair and fleece both left on, but such accommodations the traveler in the East must become accustomed to. In one corner were piled up the mattresses on which the dervishes sleep, with a small pulpit keeping guard on their side. While the dervishes were quietly enjoying their *narghilles* or water-pipes in the porch, one of the assistants came in to prepare the floor for the "services." After spreading sheep skins over the floor, he put on one of the hats belonging to the dervishes, and mounted the pulpit. These hats, by the way, are a peculiar institution. They are made of felt, about an inch thick, and are shaped like a flower-pot, about eight inches high. The young neophyte, after adorning himself to his satisfaction, commenced mimicking the exercises which were about to follow. He was suddenly interrupted, however, by the entrance of the dervishes, about 30 in number, who took their stations facing towards Mecca.

They commenced their prayers, silently at first, bowing and touching the floor with their foreheads at intervals. Suddenly they commenced singing in concert as loud as they could yell, going through the same motions as before, ending by repeating in concert a hundred appellations of the Deity. Next came the howl proper. A row was formed of about 25 persons, including some soldiers and common people, who were allowed the privilege of sharing in the fearful excitement which the subsequent exercises produced. While half a dozen of them were singing the great hymn in honor of the prophet, the chorous repeated in concert *la-il-lah-il-lah-lah*, which is said to be their profession of faith. They commenced slowly at first, bending their bodies now forward, then sideways, then backward with each syllable. As the time quickens, they bend faster and faster, running the syllables together until only the wild, hoarse howl of *il-lah* is heard. Faster and faster they bend and hoarser grow the howls. Although a cold day, the perspiration pours down their faces, while their attendants remove all their outer clothing and put little white caps on their heads. As the sheik begins to stamp, nothing can be heard at each inclination but deep, aspirated gasps, something like those of a startled pig. It was actually painful to watch their faces, such ghastly countenances, such frenzied looks in their eyes, though one fat darkey presented even a comical appearance by his frantic attempts to keep up with the rest.

Suddenly all stop at the word of the sheik. Cloaks are thrown over the exhausted worshippers reeking with perspiration. One of them was too far gone to have any control of himself, and kept bending back and forth until his head was held by a companion. Sometimes they ran knives through the fleshy parts of their bodies in the height of their orgies. The atmosphere of the room was almost unendurable, but for the sake of seeing the sight through we waited a little longer. A bottle of cologne was passed around, and all, commencing with the sheik or chief dervish, breathed into it. It was then quickly corked up, and thereafter used as a specific for all the ills which flesh is heir. Once more the singing commences, the howls become and howl, though less energetically than before; garments are thrown off, and the last, and to us more interesting scene takes place. The sheik kissed a number of the ladies, after embracing and kissing his followers, he attends to the healing of the sick. A baby about a year and a half old is brought to him. After showing interest at the child a moment, he gave it to an attendant, who stretched the pale little thing face downward upon the floor. To our horror the great lubber of a sheik stood for several minutes on the sick baby, first on its shoulders, then on its hips, and then on its legs, at the same time repeating a prayer. What seemed most marvelous to us was, that the infant did not utter a sound, nor did any of the other ladies and small children who were afterwards treated in the same way. Next, a number of old ladies and old men advanced years were stretched out side by side, and the sheik walked back and forth upon them, ending by breathing over them with his holy breath, which, after the preceding exercises, was believed to have remarkable healing properties. By working upon the imagination they have made some wonderful cures, especially of nervous diseases. Some Englishmen even, while of course not believing in their possessing any miraculous power, have been successfully treated by them.

By this time we were glad to drag our slippers down the stairs once more, and ride away. We had seen a new, and certainly very energetic form of worship, and one of the lions of the place; but an hour and a half's sitting on the floor, and the odors of the place, and the disgusting character of the exercises, were enough to make us glad to regain the crooked, narrow streets of an Oriental city.

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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock. Also from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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A. Braun, C. Jos. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Fohnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Hon. C. Solomon, Christop her Zug.

John H. Walley Satterlee.

WHY LET BUSINESS BE SUSPENDED?

Every one is complaining about their horses being sick. Cure them—only three remedies. The only safe and reliable Condition Powder, but a mere trifle. Why let them suffer? Go, buy it at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
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Just opened this day, a new and splendid stock of drugs, chemicals, family medicines, the very latest and best toilet articles of every description. Physicians supplied with pure medicines, fresh and of new importation, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap and sure for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is so sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I recei ved quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
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STEAM PUMPS,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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IRON AND WOOD
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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jackson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4

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ALL KINDS OF
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Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address

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CEMENT—200 BBLS LOUISVILLE Cement, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,

ORDINANCES.

(No. 167.)

AN ORDINANCE—To Authorize the Mayor, for and on behalf of the City of Pittsburgh to enter into a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whereby the public travel on and across the railroad of said Company within the limits of said city, and to and from the Union Passenger Station of said Company, may be made more secure by crossing certain streets above or below the grade of said railroad, and by the removal of certain side tracks crossing the approach to said station, and whereby increased facilities may be afforded for the receipt and shipment of the railroad traffic of said city.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the mayor of said city be and is hereby authorized and directed, in the name and on behalf of the City of Pittsburgh, to make and enter into the following contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, within sixty days from the passage of this Ordinance, but not afterwards, wherein it is witnessed the said city and the said company may be respectively bound, as follows:

AGREEMENT MADE

This day of A. D. 1872, between the City of Pittsburgh of the First Part, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the Second Part.

WHEREAS, By an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to authorize the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh to vacate streets and alleys in said city," approved the 15th day of April, A.D. 1869, it was provided as follows:

That the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, be and are hereby granted full power and authority to make and enter into a contract or contracts with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, or either of them, or the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, whereby public travel may be rendered more safe in said city, and the depot property of said Companies, or either of them, may be enlarged and made to afford greater facility for the receipt and shipment of merchandise, and the general conduct of the traveling public.

Second. That said Councils, for the purpose of enabling said contract or contracts to be carried out, shall have and are hereby given authority to vacate and close up the whole or any portion of any street or alley in said city, and generally to do such acts and pass such ordinances as they may deem expedient for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, however, That no street or alley, or portion of the same so aforesaid, shall be vacated or closed up unless the said Companies, or either of them, shall first acquire by purchase or otherwise the property fronting on both sides of the street or alley, or such portions thereof that may be vacated or closed up. Now therefore:

It is agreed by and between the said parties as follows:

First. That Ellsworth avenue, Shady Lane and Roup street, Aiken avenue and Thirty-third street, now open and crossing said railroad at grade, shall be crossed over said railroad by bridges as provided in paragraph 9 h, which bridges said Company agree to construct in a good and substantial manner with stone abutments and wing walls and iron superstructure, that when Neville street is opened for public use the city shall build the abutments, and the said Company the superstructure thereof, whether arranged for under or over the Railroad, the city hereby agreeing to re-locate Ellsworth avenue in such manner that the bridge therefor may be constructed at right angles with said Railroad, the approaches to each of said bridges to be graded under the Acts of Assembly, regulating the grading of streets. And in order to give sufficient head room for the safe passage of engines and trains under the bridge crossing said Railroad at Penn avenue, Shady Lane and Ellsworth avenue, the said Company agree to lower the present track of said Railroad three (3) feet at said streets or a change of grade from a point at or near Aiken street, to a point at or near Roup street, and that the eastern wing wall on the south side of said Railroad of the bridge at Ellsworth avenue shall be so constructed as to allow a return roadway to said Ellsworth avenue to be made; *Provided*, That the city shall furnish the necessary ground upon which to construct said wing or retaining wall, and shall by ordinance lay out and open a street from the north end of said bridge to Ellsworth avenue, which said ordinance shall require the present tracks of said Railroad three (3) feet at said streets to

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

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COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

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Birmingham Manufacturers' Mutual Home First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

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BANKERS,
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Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

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D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. REYNER,
J. H. BORLAND, H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
17:27-v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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Peter Reil,
W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEVENSON, Cashier.
jy17:v11

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 12, 1872.

The shortening of the days as November moves on, shortens but little the demand for money. The horse plague, the Boston fire and the advances in the rate of interest by the Bank of England to seven per cent., are exciting and interesting topics in financial circles at present. The opinion as regards the first is that it will soon cease, and the horses, those that recover, will profit by the rest, and be in better condition than they were before the plague, to perform the laborious work of the incoming winter. As regards the second, it is thought that outside of Boston, and the insurance companies interested in those loses, that the fire will do but little harm financially, and by some it is alleged that the advance in such goods as are marketed in Boston will make up in amount of such all that has been destroyed by the fire at the "Hub." As to the last, a rise in the price for loans in England cannot be productive of injury here, provided the Government comprehends the situation, and is willing to meet the emergency. Currency is scarce, and it is almost impossible for the banks to get enough of it to provide their customers with a sufficiency to keep up their usual volume of trading, and were it not for the clearing house and the admirable system of exchange carried on between the banks, the amount of circulating medium in the hands of the people would be altogether inadequate to meet their wants. As it is, complaints are numerous and constantly increasing, and unless something is done soon, the volume of the business during the winter months will be very much curtailed. That people can get along without an increase in the currency may be true, but if they do, it will be on short allowance. The American people always have adapted themselves to circumstances, notwithstanding that in many instances they were provoking and might have been prevented. As they have done before, they can do again; but why should the wheels of prosperity be put at a slower gate of speed than they have been going at? Why should Mr. Jones be compelled to live in a one-story house without any up-to-do, and with but meagre furniture, when if the currency were properly regulated and judiciously increased, he would be enabled to enlarge his business and run up his profits so as to build for himself a palatial residence and furnish it accordingly? Why should Mr. Smith be restricted by the want of funds in his efforts to increase the manufacturing capacity of this city while nature has provided him with energy and education, and with knowledge sufficient to do it? This subject is a prolific one, and to do it full justice requires more space and time than is now at the disposal of the writer. It will be referred to at greater length hereafter.

The banks of the city manage to take care of their customers; but in doing so have their hands full. In other cities there is no change of importance to notice.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 88, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Gold	113⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881	114⅞
" (coupons)	116¾
6-20— 1862	112
5-20— 1864	112
" 1865	112⅝
" 1865 new	114¼
" 1867	115¼
" 1868 (coupons)	114⅜
10-40s	107⅝
" (coupons)	107⅜
Currency 6's	113¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	94⅝
Erie	48⅞
Michigan Southern	89
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88⅛
Rock Island	103⅝
North Western, Common	84⅝
Pacific Mail	88⅛
Western Union Telegraph	78¼
Ohio & Mississippi	45
Union Pacific	39⅜
Toledo & Wabash	69⅝
Fort Wayne	92⅛
Adams Express	93¾
American Express	49¾
United States Express	77
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	85⅛
Harlem	112¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	55
Reading R. R.	56⅝
United Co.'s New Jersey	124
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	33
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	46⅛
Pittsburgh City 5's	76¾
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid 93
Central Transportation	46⅛

NEW YORK, November 12, 1872.

The situation in mercantile affairs is unchanged. The rain interferes somewhat with the shipment of goods, although many orders and buyers are here from Boston for stocks of merchandise. The Boston boats to-night are crammed with goods, and extra steamers with freight will probably leave to-morrow. In Wall street the financial situation is brighter, and the Boston fire is already being lost sight of; yet there is much anxiety as to the action of the Treasury, but it is stated and generally believed that the Secretary will buy an additional amount of bonds to-morrow if offered at and under par in gold. Money is cheap and an outflow of gold will commence to-morrow, weakening bank reserves, unless there are counter steps taken. Private telegrams from London report a better feeling there, and though the bank rate remains at 7 per cent., and this is the current rate in market, the supply is said to be liberal. Engagements of specie for export to-morrow $1,400,000, with an additional $1,000,000 on Thursday. Some estimates are that $1,000,000 will be sent in the two days. A dispatch from one of the leading Boston underwriters states that the salvage will average from 5 to 15 per cent. Money active and stringent to-day, call loans ranging from 7 per cent. to ½ per day, with closing business at the legal rates. Sterling dull and heavy at 108⅛@108⅜ for 60 days, and 110¼@110½ for sight. The depression was caused by the expectation of a large amount of insurance bills. Gold has been rather active. The price was heavy and lower early in the day, falling to 113⅝, but afterwards advanced to 113¾, in consequence of anticipated shipments, and closed firm at 113⅞ bid, and 114⅛ asked, the last sale at the latter rate. Loans were made at 6@7 per cent. and 1-32@3-64 for carrying. Clearings $90,000,000. Treasury disbursements $237,000. Governments firm. State bonds dull and steady. In the stock market the flurry of yesterday seems over. The "shorts" appear to be covering and selling long. The market opened strong and active, and in the afternoon advanced 1 per cent. By noon there was a slight reaction, but though there has been much irregularity all day the tone in the afternoon was generally firm and higher, the advance ranging from 1 to 4 per cent., compared with the closing figures yesterday. The stocks most conspicuous in the upward movement were Pacific Mail, Rock Island, North Western, Western Union, C. C. & I. C., Lake Shore, Ohio and New York Central, closing strong, generally at the best figures, and the tone of the market strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, 112; do '64, 112; do '65, 112⅝; '65 new, 114⅜; '67 115; '68, 114⅜; new 5s 109¾; 10-40s 107⅝; currency 6s 113.

BONDS.—Missouri, 92¾; Tennessee old, 74¾; do new, 74⅜; Virginia new, 50; North Carolina old, 34; new, 32; Canton, 104½; Western Union Telegraph, 78; Quicksilver, 45; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85⅛; American Express, 49¾; United States Express, 77; Pacific Mail, 88; N. Y. Central, 90; Erie, 48¾; do. preferred, 70; Harlem, 113⅝; Michigan Central, 113; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 98½; North-western, 84⅝; do. preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 103⅝; St. Paul, 39⅜; do. preferred, 74; Wabash, 70; do. preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Chicago & Alton, 111; do. preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 44⅞; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 97½; Illinois Central & Quincy, 132; Lake Shore, 89; Panama, 32; Illinois Central, 120½; Union Pacific, 34⅞; Central Pacific, 99⅞; Union, 87; Hartford & Erie, 7⅝.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 12, 1872.

There is no improvement to note in the general markets, and what is worse still the prospects are not very flattering; it is not likely that the horse epidemic will have subsided much for another week, and then it is probable that it will require two weeks additional for the horses to recuperate, and the probability is that trade will be very much crippled during the remainder of this month. If, thus, a good many ox teams have already made their appearance on the streets, and the number is increasing rapidly, and while of course, they are much better than no team, they are objectionable in many respects, the chief one of which is that they are slow, and there are but very few drivers in the city who know how to work them. Some of our large manufacturing establishments have been obliged to suspend already for want of coal and raw material, and others will soon be obliged to do likewise, and people generally are just beginning to realize how serious the situation is. The stoppage of the rolling mills, foundries and glass works, will of necessity throw a large number of men out of employment, and it comes at a bad time, the opening of winter. However, hopes are entertained that the crises has been reached, but as already intimated, it is almost certain that business in all its various branches will be very much restricted during the balance of the month.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged; we can report sales at $1,50@2 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50 cts per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn mills, two bushel, 34 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 55; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@4¾ cts per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts during the past two days have been unusually light, and it is expected that the market will stiffen up within the next day or two and advanced prices are anticipated; as yet there has been no change, and we continue to quote prime to choice fresh at 28@30.

BROOM CORN—There is some little inquiry, but prices remain unchanged; ranging from 4 to 7c, according to quality.

BEANS—In fair supply but unchanged; sales at $2,50@3 per bushel.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL—The market is quiet, but prices are firm in sympathy with the crude material; we continue to quote at 23@23½c—small lots, ½@2c additional.

CHEESE—Is in good supply, and trade is regular; prices unchanged; ranging from 14 to 15c, according to quality.

CHESTNUTS—$4 per bushel.

COUNTRY LARD—Is selling at 9½ cts. per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Bolle Berries, $14@15 per bbl, common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

Reported show but little change in prices; we continue to quote prime Goshen at 16½@17c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull but prices are nominally unchanged; appies, 5@6 cents; peaches, 8 to 9 for prime halves.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, guaranteed as such, may be quoted at 30. Limed are selling at all kinds of prices.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; $7,50@8 for fair to choice spring wheat; and $8,00@8,50 for red winter. Fancy brands are selling at best springs at $7,75@7,85, but $8 still seems to be regarded as the ruling price for choice Minnesotas. Rye Flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN—Trade continues very quiet, and no immediate improvement is anticipated. Wheat is still quoted nominally at $1,65@1,70 for good to choice red, and $1,80@1,85 for white. Oats continue dull, but prices are unchanged; sales on wharf and track, at 38@41 for mixed to prime white. Shelled Corn is dull, but we continue former quotations, 56@58 cts. Rye—we can report a sale of one car at 80. Barley—80 to 85 for common to fair, and 90 for prime; the bulk of the offerings are common in point of quality.

GROCERIES—

ROSIN—Granulated, 13½; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12⅜; Chesapeake Ex. C., 12½; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11⅞.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Alspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—Is in fair demand, with sales of baled, on wharf and track, at $25@30, and in a jobbing way at $30@$35, according to quality.

HONEY—Sales 25@30 cts per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 winter strained 78@80 cts, and scarce.

ONIONS—Sales, in small lots, at $2,50@3,25 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 14@15 cts. per lb.

POTATOES—There is a large supply at the depots—one firm reports eleven cars in the Fort Wayne Yards; and there they will have to remain for the present. Small sales in store at 70@75 cts. Sweets unchang d at $3,50@4 per bbl—the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11½; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12½; Sugar Cured Hams, 17½c; Dried Beef, 14c. Lard, in tierces, 9½c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 11c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

BAGS—Quoted at 5½@33½ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1,90@1,95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer and higher; we now quote at 93@95 cts per gallon.

WOOL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 12, 1872.

The great fire in Boston has been the all-absorbing topic among Wool dealers, and much sympathy is felt for their Boston Wool friends, who seem to have nearly all met the common fate. With one or two exceptions, all the Boston Wool houses seem to have been burned out. It is too soon yet to determine their losses or the amount of Wool consumed, but we think the estimates are much exaggerated, as the recent advance in Wool had cleared Boston of the great bulk of Domestic Fleece. The stocks of Domestic Fleece were undoubtedly small; then, as regards the stocks of Foreign Wool, we think most of it was held in the bonded warehouses, which we did not hear were burned. Then, again, we think much of the Wool will be saved in a damaged condition. The greatest destruction undoubtedly was in the large amount of woollen goods consumed by the fire. We notice that already New York and Philadelphia are endeavoring to advance prices both of Wool and Woollens, thinking probably to divert trade to their cities and make capital thereby.

With the probable tendency to greater stringency in money matters caused by the fire, we do not see any cause to expect a speculative flurry in Wool, or any continued advance worth noting; however, time will tell. We quote as follows:

Fair Fleece.....50@55 cts per lb.
Choice Clip.....55 " "
Unwashed.....30@33 " "

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co.'s	2	Lucy Furnace, o	21
Total			23
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.			
McKnight P & Co.	2	C. Zug & Co.	1
McKnight P & Co.	2	McKnight D & Co.	2
Brown & Co.	1		
Total			8
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.			
Nimick & Co.	1	J. Painter & Son, o.	2
Carnagie K & Co.	2		
Total			5
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.			
J. W. Porter, m			2

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red winter $1,55; No. 2 do $1,42. Corn inactive and unchanged. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 34c. Petroleum: refined steady and unchanged.

E Skillen; 5 cars oil bbls, Radiant Oil Works; 1 car marble, W W Wallace.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 12.—5 cars oil bbls, Central Ref Co; 1 car onions, J O'Brien; 50 bbls flour, 56 bbls beans, 1 car potatoes, 28 pkgs mdse, Voigt M & Co; 1 car rye, 1 car wheat, Wm Welsh & Co; 48 casks cider, A Dickson; 1 car potatoes, H Rea Jr; 4 car clay, Reese G & Co; 14 kgs a butter, J A Graff; 6 casks d knobs, Jones N & Co; 2 cars oil bbls, C A Wormeastle; 2 do do, B D Moore; 1 car flour, C Wilson & Son; 1 do m feed, Laing & McK; 1 pkgs sundries, P Duff & Son; 13 do do, Loh & C; 1 bbls oat meal, J A Renshaw; 2 cases cigars, J Lippincott.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with four feet nine inches in the channel. The weather yesterday was soft and cold, with a mixture of snow falling at intervals. Business almost entirely suspended at the landing, and no improvement is anticipated until after the horse disease subsides, of which there is not much prospect at present.

The Messenger will be the first passenger boat out for St. Louis.

The Scotia left the Cincinnati for this port on Monday, and, hence, she will be due here on Thursday.

—The John Kyle was not so badly hurt by her collision with the H. C. Yeager as was at first supposed. She lost 32 outriggers, 40 feet of guard, and three or four horses. The Yeager was not injured at all. The following is a statement of the captain of the Capital City as to the way the accident happened: "The H. C. Yeager was hard aground at Point Pleasant, head up stream, and coming down the Kyle grounded within twenty feet of the Yeager, and with her stern swung around and struck the Yeager a terrible blow, and then suddenly reversed, and from the bar she moved head forward, tearing away the entire larboard guard and sweeping the stock, which was thrown into the river, killing and wounding some and drowning others. The Yeager's injuries were slight, but she was driven further on the sand by the blow, and when the Capital City passed, the Kyle had gone to the bank to save what stock swam ashore, and from her guards, having received no further injury."

—The Rock Island Rapids are almost impassable—boat and barges being grounded fast nearly every day

HOME NEWS.

Fire in Allegheny Last Night.

At a late hour last evening a fire occurred at Allegheny and Ridge avenues, Allegheny city. The hot house of George Seiter took fire and a portion of the gable end of the building was burned out. The loss will be from $250 to $300. No insurance.

Knights of Pythias.

About twenty members of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias are now visiting this city from Philadelphia, and last evening called upon Mayor Callow who is an officer in the order. This evening the visitors will be banqueted at Schlidecker's, in the Allegheny Diamond, and to-morrow they will return to Philadelphia.

Letters Held for Postage.

Isaac Adams, O., 3c; Mrs. Wm. H. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., 30c; John E. Bur chinell, Brush Run, Ohio, 3c; Dr. Geo. Young, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; W. B. Neal, Manchester, Pa., 3c; T. Andrews, Irondale, Ohio, 3c; Michael Leon, Buchanan, Pa., 3c.

Election of Directors.

The Western Insurance Company held an election for directors and officers yesterday, resulting in the choice of the following named gentlemen: Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, John R. McCune, Charles J. Clarke, William S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Phillip Reymer, William Morrison, Domenec Ihmsen, H. Sellers McKee. President, Alexander Nimick; Secretary, Capt. W. P. Herbert.

Meeting in Allegheny.

As previously announced, a meeting was held in Brown's Chapel, corner of Boyle and Hamilton streets, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing an Auxiliary Society of the Christian Temperance Alliance. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises, after which Rev. C. H. Thomas was called upon to preside over the meeting.

Addresses were made by Rev. C. W. Smith, Rev. C. H. Thomas and G. W. Bradley, Esq., after which L. K. Ingram, Esq., Secretary of the Central Alliance, completed the organization.

The meeting was a good one in all respects, and promises a prosperous and live organization. Quite a number signed the pledge.

Gave Bail for Court.

Yesterday afternoon Adam Shield, Christ Lupt and Frank Rolf had a hearing before Mayor Callow, charged with having assaulted Chas. Graff in a saloon at No. 69 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, on Monday evening, the 28th of October. It will be remembered that on that evening a disturbance occurred in which Graff had his head badly cut open by a hatchet. The parties were charged with felonious assault and battery, and at the hearing yesterday Graff testified that the disturbance was occasioned by a dispute about locking the door. He identified Lupt as the man who struck him first, and the other two defendants as those who had beaten him with clubs after he had been knocked down. The Mayor changed the charge from felonious assault and battery to that of aggravated assault and battery, and released the defendants on $500 bail each for Court.

"Constitution of the Council of the Petroleum Producers' Association."

We thank our correspondent at Tidioute for a copy of the "Constitution of the Council of the Petroleum Producers' Association," as an address of William Hasson, Esq., President of the Council to "the producers of petroleum." These had reached us last week from other sources, and were largely copied into the GAZETTE.

Our Tidioute friend writes of the Association. "That the work goes bravely on; the refiners of Cleveland recognize the plan by instructing their agent in Oil City, &c., to buy oil exclusively from the Association at its set price." This price is now $4.75 at Oil City for 43 gallons, which is equivalent to $4.45 at Tidioute.

The legacy of the Association gives good promise of swelling into gigantic proportions. We hope the great object aimed at will be effectually accomplished, and the price of oil permanently advanced so that the producer shall be made sure of a fair and equitable equivalent for his toil and risk, hitherto by unwise or reckless competition prevented. The minimum price sought to be secured is $5.00 per barrel of forty gallons. Consumers would be perfectly willing to pay the amount or even more. If the price were advanced to $10 per barrel, there is no illuminator or lubricator known to the world cheap enough to supersede petroleum. If the price should rise no higher than $5 per barrel under the benign operations of the Association the sum to be realized from the next years production of the entire oil region of Pennsylvania would exceed that of the past year at least ten million dollars. Such a result, surely is worth struggling for.

Lecture by Alexander Clark.

Last night at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, the first lecture of their free course was delivered by Alex. Clark, Editor of the Pittsburg *Recorder*, taking for his subject, "Copy." His lecture was full of striking hints at the way in which persons copy after others in everything said or done—men instead of doing their duty in their own place as God has appointed, conceive it to be their duty to copy after what some other man has done, and so the world is full of men who are only half men, doing but a part of their work, and women, who fail to accomplish anything because they refuse to do what God wants them to do as individuals, using their individuality in the great human man. He pointed out the folly of trying to make of our life, work or opinions just like some other person, because each one was given some special work to perform, and to attempt any other than our own work would certainly result in failure. Men and women "copy" in fashion, marriages, religions, in everything, so that to be ourselves and not "copy" is to be separate from mankind and to be eccentric or heterodox; but better far to be this than to be utterly lost in the world, having no opinions, judgments or feelings other than those which seem to be ready made to "copy" after.

This lecture was listened to with attention and the audience went away satisfied with the hour's entertainment.

Announcement was made of the anniversary meeting of the Association on the 21st of November, and the lecture of D. D. Bruce, Esq., on the 26th.

ALLEGHENY FIRES.

The Fire Department Horseless—The Citizen's Called Upon.

The horse disease has reached the said has attacked the horses of the Allegheny Fire Department and the Department is horseless. In view of this fact the Chief Engineer makes the following call upon the citizens which should receive attention:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, ALLEGHENY FIRE DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 12, 1872.

Owing to the prevalence of the horse disease among the horses of the Fire Department it will be necessary in case of fire to run the apparatus by hand.

I therefore call upon the citizens of Allegheny upon hearing an alarm of fire to proceed to the nearest engine house and assist in pulling the apparatus to the ground as quickly as possible.

JAMES E. CROW, Chief Engineer.

THE BOSTON SUFFERERS.

Meeting of Citizens Yesterday—Another Meeting to be Held To-day—Telegram Received from the Mayor of Boston.

Another meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee on the Boston sufferers was held yesterday at two o'clock, Mr. Jacob Reese in the chair, and Mr. J. M. Garrzin acting as Secretary.

On motion the reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Von Bonhorst from the committee reported progress and submitted the draft of a letter to the Boston authorities. The report was accepted and adopted.

Adjourned to meet in Common Council Chamber at 3 o'clock, to day.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Mayor Blackmore last evening from the Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, November 12, 1872.

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

Thanks for your generous offer of assistance, but few dwelling houses have been burned. Our business men sustained losses, but will react upon the poor people. The Citizens' Relief Committee will accept any pecuniary aid offered with thanks.

(Signed.) WM. GASTON, Mayor of Boston.

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting at City Hall Last Evening—The Members of the Old Volunteer Organization Resolve to Assist During the Prevalence of the Horse Disease.

A meeting of the members of the old Volunteer Fire Department was held in City Hall last evening, for the purpose of devising measures of assistance to the fire department during the prevalence of the horse disease.

Edward Gregg presided, and there was a large attendance of the members of the old organization.

Mr. Christy moved that a Vice President be selected from each of the old companies. Adopted and the following elected:

Eagle, W. J. Lattimer; Allegheny, Paul Ferguson; Neptune, John D. Bailey; Duquesne, W. C. McCarthy; Niagara, James Christy; Vigilant, W. Collingwood; Independence, Thomas Bunwell; Good Intent, Joseph A. Butler; Relief, Wm. Freyvogle; Lawrence, John Pearson; Rescue Hook and Ladder, Geo. Beecher.

Mr. Elliott moved that a committee be appointed on resolutions. Adopted, and Messrs. Geitz, McClelland, Bailey, Reed, Falkell, Borrelit, Moore, Freyvogle, Pearson and Beecher appointed.

Reports were made by Messrs. McCarthy and Butler, after which the following resolutions were reported by Mr. Elliott and adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting, fully appreciating the dread calamity which befel the well regulated city of Boston, and believing that the extent of the same was, in a great measure, due to the prevailing horse disease preventing the prompt use of the engines of that city, in order to prevent a repetition of the same in Pittsburgh, hereby forms itself into a volunteer body to assist in properly managing the fire engines of the city, and we hereby offer our services to the Pittsburgh Fire Commission, as men formerly connected with the volunteer fire department, for the purpose of serving in such a manner as they may suggest.

Resolved, That should our services be accepted by the Fire Commissioners, that His Honor the Mayor be requested to instruct his police to sound alarms at night in the old manner, viz.: by ringing their maces four times and shouting "fire."

Resolved, That we ask the co-operation for that purpose of the old volunteer departments and citizens generally, and that a copy of the foregoing be furnished the Fire Commission.

After a general discussion of the situation the meeting adjourned.

All you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of jeweling, diamonds, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

In the re-petition of the Sixth district of Allegheny. Argued by Shafer for Ferree complainant, and by A. M. Brown contra.

Logue vs. Corbett, Allegheny D. C. Mr. Large for plaintiff in error alleges diminution of record and prays certiorai and continuances. Affidavit filed and motion granted.

Logue vs. Munhall & Co., Allegheny D. C. *Non pros.*

Weiss's appeal, Allegheny county, D. C. Argued by S. Schoyer, Jr. for appellant and by Acheson contra.

Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Co., vs. Donahue, Allegheny D. C. Argued by D. W. Bell and A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error and by A. G. Cochran contra.

Shipton vs. McCartney, Allegheny C. P. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error and by C. C. Taylor contra.

Schmidt & Co., vs. Armstrong, Allegheny Co., C. P. Argued by Koetten for plaintiff in error and by Jennings contra.

Hunter's appeal, Allegheny C. P.; argued by Palmer for appellant and by Dickens *contra*.

King vs. Blackmore, Allegheny C. P.; argued by Hall for plaintiff in error and by Lucco *contra*.

Hamnet & Sons appeal, Allegheny D. C.; argued by Duff for appellant and Dickens *contra*.

Eliza McFadden vs. Henry C. Johnston, Allegheny C. P.; argued by Stoner and A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error and by De Camp *contra*.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The case of Charles P. Hall and Robert Tustin, indicted for misdemeanor under the livery stable act, was submitted to the jury, but a verdict has not yet been rendered.

The next case taken up was that of Matthew Steele, indicted for the larceny of a pair of a boots from a man in Barker's alley. Two or three terms ago George Hall was convicted of participation in the robbery. Steele left the city, but recently returned. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Sol. Davis, of Thirty-third street, was next put on trial on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict of not guilty, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Mary Moore was tried on a charge of assault and battery. Jury out.

The following cases were dismissed, the prosecutors failing to appear: Andrew J. Moon, assault and battery; John Polk, indicted for larceny.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. Tridenberg,	John Sinbach,
W. E. Dunn,	James McGovern,
Phillip Sadler et. al.,	John Baugh,
Charles Mitzler,	John Lightner,
Phillip Schafer,	John Gallagher,
Jacob Carlin,	Charles W. Klein,
Wm. Coolley,	Chas. & G. J. Everson,
Geo. Merrit,	Kate Conyer,
James Hanlon,	James Parker,
Fred. Baurers et. al.,	Julius Scott et. al.,
Charles Carson,	Edward Warred,
Joseph Parker,	Mary Johnston.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCKENNAN.

The first case taken up in this court yesterday morning was that of the United States vs. Thomas Rowan, indicted for falsely personating a revenue officer. The indictment charged that defendant on the 30th of December, 1871, assuming to be a revenue officer collected thirty dollars from Michael Mulcahey of Luzerne county, the money being alleged to be taxes due to Government. It was also claimed that he fraudently collected from other parties money due to the United States. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Western Penitentiary.

On motion of H. Bucher Swoope, T. Walter Bay, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney of this Court. Also, F. L. Blackmer, of Crawford county. Henry Hice, of Beaver county, was also duly admitted to practice, on motion of N. P. Fetterman, Esq.

Court adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Jeremiah Holland vs. John Moore and Nathan Gibbons, previously reported, was concluded. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of John Appel et. ux. vs. Frederick Coppman. This was an action to recover damages sustained by plaintiff, whose child was killed by being run over by a wagon driven by defendant. On trial.

The trial list is the same as published yesterday.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE AND SUPPLEE.

Rudolph Chrisman vs. Dr. F. Hardtmeyer. Juror withdrawn and cause to be referred.

Mary Jenkins adm,x vs. James P. Morris. Action in trover. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,945.

A. F. Crozier vs. Fogarty & Clark. Action to recover for services as agent. Verdict for plaintiff for $33.50.

Fetterman, Johnston & Flack vs. Robert Hall. Action to recover for professional services as attorneys. Verdict for plaintiffs for $60.96.

Joseph McGarvey vs. H. T. Bendle. Action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $10.

John Murphy vs. Drew & McCullough. Action for wages. Verdict for defendants. There were five other suits against the same defendants, but the same point being involved as in the case tried, plaintiffs took non-suit.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 109. Howe Sewing Machine Co. vs. Williams et al.

" 121. Evart & Co. vs. Seibert.
" 129. Laoet vs. Hartman.
" 130. Hamlit et al. vs. Pendants.
" 136. Mossman vs. Eleming et al.
" 137. Michael vs. Allmeyer & Miller.
" 138. Rothbarger vs. Hebil.
" 139. Hill vs. Hatch.
" 143. Workman & Davis vs. Dawson.
" 141. Fisher vs. Nobbs & McKee.
" 142. Wm. vs. Gleeson & Co.
" 145. Fowhl vs. Desmond et al.
" 146. Adley, Rosenburg & Co. et al. Johnston.
" 149. Kielman vs. Schmidt et al.
" 151. Henry et ux. vs. Welsoner.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Meeting Last Night—The Question of the Borough Police—Settling Up the Borough Business.

The East Birmingham Council last evening, held a regular monthly meeting.

Present—Messrs. Eltemiller, Fox, Brown, Kemler, Hahn, Haberman, and Burgess Dressel.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The report of Burgess Dressel for the past month showed that the number of arrests made during the month were 31. Fines received, $153.50; to reduce the costs for commitments, $48.75; subject to the demand of the treasurer, $104.25. Received and filed.

The police pay roll for the last month amounted to $294.60.

Warrants ordered for the several amounts.

The Burgess reported that he, in connection with the Police Committee, had appointed Mr. McCoy as captain of the night watch.

In relation to the petition of Officer Mitto wskI for refunding $30 costs that had been paid by him in defending himself in a suit brought against him, for doing his duty as a police officer, as petitioner alleges, the Council allowed him $20 as that was the amount he expened in defending himself. The other $10, it was alleged, were expended in prosecuting those who prosecuted him first. Council would not pay the prosecution money, and there the matter ended.

The Fire and Gas Committee reported that a fire plug had been placed at the corner of Twenty-second and Wharton streets.

Mr. Haberman, of the Finance Committee, reported that after the regular bills of the past month have been paid there would be no more money in the treasury. There are a lot of bonds coming due, but no money for their payment. Something must be done to meet them. Report accepted and approved.

It was stated that the Treasurer, Mr. Volght, had been very sick and is just now getting well and will soon be able to attend to the borough's funds.

Some debate arose on the question why Carey alley between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, had not yet been paved when the ordinance was passed some time ago. The Street Committee stated that the alley was not in condition to be paved this fall and the agreement had been made with the contractor that the alley should be graded this season yet, and if possible pave it, and if it is not possible to pave it this season, then he was to pave it next season.

Mr. Brown of the Police Committee spoke at some length about the question of employing police and paying them.

The Burgess stated that when the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Heisel, took the office, he, the Burgess stated to the police that he had no more jurisdiction over them and it remained with them whether they would continue on and run the risk of getting their pay from the city hereafter.

Mr. Eltemiller moved that the borough police be discharged on behalf of the borough.

The Burgess stated that the Deputy Mayor and a member of the Pittsburgh Council told the police that the city would eventually pay them, and on that they are now going on with their former duties. They have been discharged from duties as far the borough is concerned.

Mr. Eltemiller stated that the Burgess had no right to discharge all of the police, and council should discharge them.

Mr. Brown amended Mr. Eltemiller's motion that the Burgess notify the police that hereafter they need not expect any pay from the borough Carried.

A number of bills were then read and warrants ordered for the same.

On motion adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of an Esteemed Minister and Old Citizen—The Demise of the Rev. Jeremiah Knox—Brief Biographical Record.

The whole community received a sudden shock yesterday morning by the announcement of the death of Rev. Jeremiah Knox, a citizen than whom none was better known or more sincerely respected. The death of Mr. Knox occurred very suddenly about twelve o'clock on Monday night, at his residence, on Mount Oliver, a short distance from Birmingham. When the news of his demise first reached the city the report seemed scarcely probable, and his friends who had seen him on the previous evening, apparently in his usual health, were loth to believe the sad tidings, but the news proved only too true.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Knox, was so sudden that his friends were greatly shocked. Rev. Dermitt, of Mt. Washington, a very intimate friend of deceased and who had been engaged with him a number of years in the nursery business, was coming to the city yesterday morning when he was informed of the death of Mr. Knox, by a toll keeper on the Monongahela bridge. The news took such effect on Mr. Dermitt that he fell into a swoon and remained unconscious for nearly an hour. He was placed under the treatment of Dr. Purriance, and is recovering, although the death of his dear friend weighs heavily upon him.

Mr. Knox was in the city on Monday afternoon, attending to some business, and in the evening he returned home and retired at his usual hour. At about midnight Mrs. Knox was awakened by her husband gasping and tossing his arms, as though struggling for breath. Beside herself and Mr. K., there was no person in the house, greatly alarmed the unfortunate screamed for help, and rang the large house bell violently. Mr. Henry Holbrok, living near by, heard the alarm and immediately proceeded to the house, and upon entering Dr. J. D. Patten, who was with him at the time. As they entered the room Mr. Knox was still breathing, but was evidently dying. Every means possible was tested by Dr. Patten to give relief and prolong life, but without avail, and the patient died before the physicians reached him. The cause of his death was heart disease.

Mr. Knox was then one of the most prominent and zealous members of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father was also a minister in the same denomination, and resided in Cadiz, Ohio, where the deceased was born. Mr. Knox was actively engaged in the ministry for a period of thirty years, and ceased active work in the cause but a few years ago. Since he entered the ministry—at which time he was only twenty years of age—the most of his life has been spent in or near this city. He was at one time pastor of the Carson street (Birmingham) M. E. Church, and at other times occupied the pulpits of various Methodist Church in this city and vicinity. Mr. Knox was a cousin of Bishop Simpson.

Subsequently to his retiring from the ministry Mr. Knox had engaged in several business enterprises and at the time of his death was quite wealthy. He owned extensive coal fields on the South Side from which are being constantly mined large quantics of coal. For years past he has been greatly interested in fruit culture, and the fruit from his fine farm on Mount Oliver was known far and wide for its perfection. He was known throughout almost the entire country as the "Strawberry King." Latterly he has been a member of the firm of R. C. Cummins & Co., nurserymen and fruit dealers having their place of business in Howard black, Smithfield street.

Mr. Knox was about fifty-seven years of age, and leaves a widow and two children—a son, W. W. Knox, who is married and is now in Europe with his family—and Mrs. Mathews who resides in Philadelphia, but is here at present on a visit. His son, who has been traveling on the continent for about six months, was telegraphed to yesterday morning as soon as his father's death became known.

The death of Mr. Knox will be most deeply lamented, not only in this immediate vicinity but throughout an extended territory where he was widely known and greatly respected as a most upright christian gentleman and an earnest worker in the cause of his Master. His integrity in business and staunch moral character had won for him a multitude of friends, who deeply feel his loss. Particularly will be lamented by the ministers and party of his denomination in which he had marked so long and so faithfully until called to his reward.

For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

Corner Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

An elegant residence. Brick house of nine rooms and hall, double parlor, improved ranges in kitchen, bath room, gas, hot and cold water, excellent cellar, house in a No. 1 order, lot 50x196, alley paved, on one line. This property is situate No. 25 Locust street, Allegheny city, within 2 squares of street railroads, and will be sold low and on easy terms. "Notice." First public sale of stocks and securities to take place at Stock Rooms over Third National Bank, Saturday, Nov. 9, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

The Election Returns.

After you have read the election returns and are satisfied with the result, just turn your attention to domestic affairs and look over the great list of names of persons who have been using Mardorf's brooms, and who say they now would have no other in the household, since Mardorf's are the cheapest, the most useful, the best in every sense; all the grocers sell Mardorf's brooms.

SINCE REMOTE AGES

Hats have not been cheaper nor more pleasing and attractive than those that are at present to be found at Baird's Hat House, 160 Federal street Allegheny. Those gents silk, at $3.75, (worth $5.00); draw customers from the "four corners of the globe."

The Duquesne Wagon Works of C. Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny, is justly celebrated for the superior quality and reasonable prices of its work. City, farm and plantation iron axle, and iron axle thimble skein wagons, spring wagons, carts, wheel-barrows, etc. F

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board Yesterday—Monthly Report—Condition of the Schools in the New Wards—Professors Elected—The subject of Music in the Schools.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, in the office of the City Superintendent, High school building, President Willson presiding. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

Prof. J. J. Luckey, the City Superintendent, made his monthly report, showing the total number of teachers employed to be as follows: males 40; females 205. Enrollment of pupils, males 5,226; females 5,399. Total enrollment 10,625. The teachers employed in the evening schools are, males 17; females 21. Scholars enrolled, males 1,156; females 210. The school buildings of the South Side were reported to be in good condition, especially those of the old borougns of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Mount Washington, South Pittsburgh, and Allentown; but only in the boroughs of Birmingham, South Pittsburgh and Mount Washington, is there a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate, properly, all the children upon the rolls of the schools.

The following is a report of the South Side schools for the month of October:

	Teachers Employed.	Enrollment.	Average.
Ormsby	4	291	220
East Birmingham	6	1,099	938
Birmingham	17	953	816
St. Clair	4	263	210
South Pittsburgh	7	301	220
Monongahela	3	116	88
West Pittsburgh	3	107	93
Temperanceville	5	253	240
Allentown	2	165	140
Union	3	214	134
Mt. Washington	7	420	332
Total	71	4,182	3,395

The total enrollment in the city schools for October is 1,302 greater than for the corresponding month of last year, and 548 greater than the highest previous enrollment.

A recapitulation was as follows:

Number of teachers in consolidated city,		316
" pupils " "		14,807
Average attendance—males	173; females	145. Total average 418. Number of days taught, 23.

The Principal recommended the Board to consider favorably the proposition of the High School Committee that the studies of spelling, geography, grammar and arithmetic be completed in the ward schools, before the pupils enter the High School, as the studies in the High School are too numerous, and some branches of studies are wholly crowded out of the senior year, while others are hastily and imperfectly gone over. This is caused by the number of studies in the course which could be completed in the ward schools where they properly belong. The report was received and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Nobbs, of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported that several teachers had been allowed in addition to the regular faculty in several schools, on account of the increase of scholars.

The secretary was, on motion, instructed to notify ward boards whenever an additional teacher is granted them.

On motion it was decided that hereafter the meetings of the Board shall be held in the Third ward school house, which was tendered to the Board by the Grant District School Board.

An additional teacher was asked for in each of the following sub-districts: Liberty, Colfax, Lincoln, Peebles, Hancock, Fortes and Howard. Referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with power to act.

Mr. Craig offered a resolution requiring the City Superintendent to examine all teachers applying for a situation as a teacher of music, and to note on their certificates their grade. The resolution also empowers the Superintendent to call all the teachers of the sub-district schools together at least once per month for the purpose of receiving from one or more of the music teachers in struction in music, that they might give instruction in the ward schools.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

The Committee on High School recommended the transfer of Prof. Wood to the Professorship of pure mathematics, and that Prof. Charles H. Wead be elected to the chair of Physics, and that Prof. J. Morrison Dunn be elected to the chair of Belles Letters, lately vacated by the resignation of Prof. Kreusler; that Miss Jennie C. Woods be elected to the position of preceptress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Miss McClelland.

The Committee also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the following studies, viz: spelling, writing, geography, grammar and arithmetic be fully completed in the ward schools, and that all candidates for admission to the High school shall hereafter be required to pass a thorough examination on each of these branches.

The teachers recommended by the Committee were elected, but the resolution in regard to the change of studies in the ward schools was postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

On motion adjourned.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Special Meeting of the Board of Control—Teachers Chosen—The Financial Situation—Matters of Literest.

Last evening the Board of School Controllers held a meeting in the Common Council Chambers, City Building, President King in the chair.

The Chairman opened the proceedings with prayer, which was followed with roll call and reading the minutes.

There were twenty-seven members in attendance, just lacking one of a quorum, but the Secretary stated that as Mr. R. D. Jones had resigned, the number of Controllers was reduced to fifty-three, leaving twenty-seven as a quorum. Under this decision the Board proceeded with business.

NEW TEACHERS CHOSEN.

Mr. Marthens announced the resignation of Miss M. J. Louden in the First ward, and the election of Miss Emma Gregg to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Benney reported the resignation of Miss Matthews in the Ridgewood school, the transfer of Miss Cochrane to fill the vacancy from the Valley school, and the election of Miss Annie Matchett as teacher in the Valley school.

The elections were all confirmed.

Mr. Miller reported the election of Miss Wilcox in the Fourth ward—that ward being entitled to an additional teacher.

The elections were all confirmed.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Claeny, from the Finance Committee, reported final settlements with four of the ward collectors,—the time for the other five being extended. The accounts that had been settled showed the necessity for exonerations to the amount of $1166,68, which could not be collected. The Committee also reported the re-election of the old collectors for the ensuing year.

The report was received the exonerations allowed, and the re-election of the old collectors confirmed.

THE LIBRARY.

Mr. Claney, chairman of the Committee on Library, presented a report setting forth that the institution was in a flourishing condition. There were now 1,500 cards—900 of which were to pupils in the schools, and 600 to citizens. The daily attendance averaged over one hundred visitors. The report was accepted, and warrants ordered for accompanying bills.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Night Schools, reported that they were flourishing, the attendance being large, and general advancement being everywhere noticeable.

LETTING CONTRACTS.

Mr. Cummings, of the Ninth ward, offered a resolution pledging the Board to make efforts for systematic legislation to compel local boards, where a new school house is to be erected, to let the contract to the lowest bidder, when the necessary security was given.

Mr. Cummings, in explanation of his resolution, said there was now no definite law on the subject; the contract could be let according to the will of the School Board. In one instance he knew of a ward which lost $2,800 because the lowest bid was not accepted, although it was from a perfectly responsible party. He thought such a case should not be allowed to occur again.

After a brief discussion, the resolution was received, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Marthens, Dunlap, Torrence, Miller and Claney appointed to take the matter into consideration and report the draft of an act to the Board.

ATTENDANCE AND EXPENSES.

Secretary Benney reported that the expenses for payment of teachers' salaries, &c., for October, had been $8,075.90. The average attendance in all the schools was 6 604. The Secretary also presented a number of small bills, for which warrants were ordered.

The Secretary's report was received and filed. Adjourned.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR CALLOW fined five common cases yesterday morning at the early hearing.

DEPUTY MAYOR PHILLIPS fined Richard Boas $25 and costs for stoning windows at the station house in East Liberty.

A WARRANT was issued by the Mayor for the arrest of Jonny Blakely, charged, on oath of Samuel Hager, with attempting to rescue a prisoner.

ISRAEL JOHNSON, colored, was fined three dollars and costs by the Mayor, for disorderly conduct yesterday afternoon. Albert Hansley for the same offence was fined five dollars and costs.

ELIZABETH MURRAY made information before Alderman Barr, of Lawrenceville, charging Gwentilan Davis with making an assault upon her with intent to kill. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

WM. ERSKINE was arrested and held for a hearing before the Mayor yesterday afternoon to answer a charge of mayhem. The prosecutrix alleges that defendant struck her son with a sharp pointed stick in the face, cutting it out.

OFFICER SHAFFER, of Alderman Bolster's police, arrested two young men named Barker and Close on charge of stealing crowbars, drills, chisels, &c., from Reel's stone quarry. The defendants are in the Allegheny lock up awaiting a hearing.

MICHAEL MCGOVERN had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by Patrick Gilgallen. The assault is alleged to have been committed upon Margaret, the daughter of deponent, with a hatchet. The accused was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial.

J. S. M'MULLIN, a drover, was arrested in the Allegheny Diamond by Officer Gerberger, of Mayor Callow's police, on charge of trespass. He was found lying on the grass and was taken to the lock-up. Upon being searched $253.50 and a valuable gold watch was found upon his person. These valuables were kept secure until the owner had fully recovered from the effect of his potations. He then, on his release from his master ant watch, and left the office after expressing thanks to Mayor Callow and the officers.

GORED TO DEATH.

A Horrible Causality—A Man Gored to Death by an Infuriated Bull—His Head Nearly Severed From His Body—His Body Disemboweled by the feet of the Animal.

Last Saturday afternoon a most horrible accident occurred in West Deer township, resulting in the death of a farmer named John Schwaab. Mr. S. lived in West Deer township, about sixteen miles from Allegheny city, and was a thoroughly industrial and respected farmer. He possessed a very vicious bull, which had previously given him a great deal of trouble, and on one occasion came near taking his life. Mr. S. had intended to kill the animal; but had neglected it, little thinking that a postponement of the killing of the animal would be the cause of his own death.

On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, Mr. Schwaarm walked out into the pasture where his animal was grazing, for the purpose of catching a horse. The bull no sooner saw him than he ran toward him, and Mr. S. took refuge by climbing a tree. The bull remained for several moments, pawing and bellowing about the tree, and finally walked off a short distance, apparently having given up the seige. Awaiting a short time, Mr. S. descended and started towards the fence. The bull immediately gave chase, and overtaking the unfortunate man, he ran his horn through the back part of his neck and tossed him over his head. The jugular vein was cut, and the man's head was almost severed from his body. As soon as the body had reached the ground, the infuriated animal turned and trampled upon it, disemboweling and mutilating it in a horrible manner. Persons who were passing near ran to his assistance, but before they could arrive life was extinct. The remains were gathered up and removed to the house, but a short distance from the scene of the terrible casualty. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening, the second of Miss Jane Coombs' engagement, was devoted to Kotzebue's drama of "The Stranger." The house was crowded, as is invariably the case when Miss Coombs graces the boards. We are happy that this is so. In Theatres like ours of Pittsburgh, where the management must provide amusement for all varieties of tastes, it is a subject of congratulation that the crowded houses that greeted "Poverty Flat" and "On Hand," are rivaled, if not excelled by those who witness the legitimate dramas presented this week. The play last night was exceedingly well rendered. Mr. Norris as Francis was graceful and pleasing. Miss Batcheide r as Charlotte was a pert and pleasing as possible, while Miss Cluer gave to the uninteresting part of the Countess, a life and vivacity we had not imagined it could be made to possess. Mr. Irving as Peter was very amusing. The character of the Stranger is a peculiar one, that a gentleman of taste and culture should even through grief at the desertion of his wife, become a hermit, hating the society of his kind, and speaking to no one but a servant, and to him only in monosyllables, is so opposed to American habits of thought, as to be almost absurd, but Mr. Gotthold's fine acting makes the character appear both natural and touching, and in the scene with Steinfort, where he tells the story of his wrongs, you can realize, how confidence betrayed, can convert a man of warm heart and sensitive honor into the synic and the misanthrope.

In the last act Mr. Gotthold's rendition was full of dignity and feeling, and one scarcely knew which to pity most—Mrs. Haller in her humility and sorrow, or the stranger in his struggle between love for his repentant wife, and what he considered the dictates of his honor. For the Mrs. Haller of Miss Coombs, we have nothing but praise. She played the part as only a high-born lady as well as a great actress could do—eliciting the sympathy and the tears of her audience throughout. Her voice at all times sweet and pleasing especially so, in the portrayal of the penitence and sadness of the beautiful heroine of last evening. To-night Adrienne the Actress.

AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—This establishment was crowded again last evening by a delighted audience. Mr. and Mrs. H. Milburn appeared in his characteristic songs, and since his last appearance here has vastly improved. He now justly ranks among the greatest artistes, of the time. Prof. Davis and his troupe of trained Dogs elicited the heartiest applause. It would hardly be believed except by ocular demonstration that the dog could be educated to such a point as these trained quadrupeds have been. The Wallada stilette pyrimidal chair act was a marvel of gymnastic skill.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This popular place of resort was again crowded last evening, and the audience was highly pleased with the entertainment afforded.

LIBRARY HALL LECTURE.—The lecture season at this commodious hall will be inaugurated on Friday night. The first lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. A. A. Willetts, of Philadelphia, one of the greatest orators in this country. The subject of the lecture is "Moonshine, or the Illusions of Life."

FORTY-SIX THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT

Pairs ladies best quality sandal rubbers, *only fifty cents* at Baird's Great Shoe House, 160 Federal street.

Gregory's New Smoke Consumer.

Capitalists—stove and heater—locomotive manufacturers &c., are invited to view the new principle demonstrating perfect combustion, now in operation at E. S. Blake & Co.'s office, No. 1, 6th and Duquesne streets, up stairs.

BROWNSVILLE.

Sensation at Bridgeport—A Young Lady Leaves Home To Try Stage Life—She is Probably Assisted In the Flight by a Sister—The Father in Pursuit.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., Nov. 11, 1872.

The people of our quiet little village have been entertained during the past week by a theatrical troupe, calling itself "The Old Reliable." They did not create much excitement until they took their departure in the last Saturday night's boat for Waynesburgh, taking with them a young lady residing in Bridgeport. Whether Mr. Wilie thinks she was born for the stage or not, we are unable to state, but, notwithstanding it seems as if she desires to try stage life. She is about eighteen years of age, medium height, and rather of a sarcastic style. Her reasons for leaving home, given to some of her particular friends, were, that her father had become so abusive that she would not endure it any longer.

Report says that she was assisted by a sister to take this sudden flight. On Saturday afternoon the sister brought a trunk in town, ordering it to be sent home immediately, as it must be packed that night. We have heard this contradicted. Her mother was in Uniontown visiting some friends, at the time, but her sister went after her on Sunday morning, arriving in town with her last night.

We have understood that this trip was premeditated on the part the young lady before this "troupe" came to town, and suspicions are afloat, that one or two, of her intimate lady friends are preparing to follow in her footsteps.

The young lady has a brother in Waynesburg, and it is thought very strange that she would go there. Her father telegraphed to Wanesburg to her brother to detain her until he could get there, but he came from Waynesburgh this morning, saying that he took his daughter to Uniontown yesterday; but that is considered a very doubtful story.

What will be the result of this, we cannot tell, but it certainly will afford a "sweet morsel" for the gossip-loving portion of our community for many a day, and no doubt, be a warning to parents to watch their *beautiful* daughters very closely